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CQ **RADIO AMATEURS' JOURNAL**

DECEMBER
1952



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Finally! No More TV Interference Problems!

The New Hallicrafters HT-20 is T.V.I. proofed!*



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- Compact, efficient design. Amazing for its power. The HT-20 is 20½" long, 11¾" high and 16¾" deep.
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- Operates equally well from relay rack or in cabinet on table top.
- Uses 117 volts, 60 cycle AC.
- Moderate cost.

hallicrafters

CQ!

**Less than five weeks remain to
nominate your candidate for . . .**

THE EDISON RADIO AMATEUR AWARD

December is the final month in which you may recommend a radio amateur for the Edison Radio Amateur Award. Nominating letters must be postmarked not later than December 31, 1952.

To review the facts which your nominating letter should contain, also the terms of the Award itself, please see the Edison Award announcement that appeared on this page in the October issue.

Then mail your letter to the *Edison Award Committee, Tube Department, General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, New York.*

GENERAL ELECTRIC

166-1B12



PETERSEN RADIO COMPANY, Inc.

2800 WEST BROADWAY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

CQ RADIO AMATEURS' JOURNAL

VOL. 8, NO. 12
DECEMBER, 1952

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Cover

Looking up into the tower and rotary beams at W5DMP, Baton Rouge, La. This station, operated by Francis L. Pullen, ex-5JE and 5ZAB, is undoubtedly, from a construction viewpoint, one of the most outstanding stations in the country. A full description is planned for an early issue. The tower shown on the cover, is 84 feet high, the entire top section rotating, with the 4-element, 20-meter beam mounted on a 28-foot boom, and a 3-element, 10-meter beam mounted on a 14-foot boom.

FEATURE ARTICLES

The True-Matcher	12
Capt. R. R. Hay, USN, W4LW	
Further Experiments with Screen Modulation	17
Frank C. Jones, W6AJF	
Operation Phone Patch	21
Robert C. Miedke, WØRSL	
W5TJE 'Patch	22
Jones P. Tally, W5TJE	
More on the PE-101-C	25
Gordon H. Millar, W9KUZ/8	
Getting on Novice Phone	28
E. Miles Brown, W2PAU, and Edwin T. Kephart, W2SPV	
Progress?	56
N. C. Holman, ZS5GO	

Departments

Shack and Workshop	16, 24
The YL's Frequency	27
Amateur Teletype	32
DX and Overseas News	36
The VHF News	40
Ionospheric Propagation Conditions	43
The Novice Shack	46

Miscellaneous

Scratchi	4
Zero Bias	11
Private Life of CQ	26
Classified Ads	68, 69
Yearly Index to CQ	70, 71
Advertising Index	72

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Application



74400

The No. 74400
**Shield Can with
Octal Plug-Base**

The versatile No. 74400 unit comprises an extruded rectangular aluminum shield $1\frac{1}{8}'' \times 1\frac{1}{8}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$; a low loss brown phenolic octal plug base to fit, and a base shield to further extend the shielding. Designed for mounting filters, tuned circuits, relays, IF transformers, audio components, complete midget amplifiers or other circuits, etc.

**JAMES MILLEN
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**MALDEN
MASSACHUSETTS**



Deer Hon. Ed:

Merry Noel, Hon. Ed., and are you for a w Xmas wishing? As all smart gentlefellow Sandy Claws season are abouts at hand, and Scratches problem are completely out of same. The s it is every Xmas—money. Every year I hoping to radio equipment. I even rite long letters to Hon. Relatives, wishing them cheer, and explaining to Scratches madly needing new kilowhat final tool sum such thing, and every year same Hon. Relat are sending me nekties, handkercheeves, and tubs of shaving lotion. Of that stuff are having enu smelting up hole state of Arizona.

My luck are so bad that if Sandy Claws did show with a new sooper receiver for me he'd prob get stuck with it in the chimney and leave it there so I'd be having to work it by remote control. ahkayshunly I getting radio stuff for Xmas, time grate ant on Hon. Grandfather's side send me receiver—the kind with exposed coil, four of and a cristal with cats-whisker. She evident thinking it latest piece of radar geer, as she rite me later and asking if I discovering any new place with it—you think she kidding me, Hon. Ed?

At any rates, now have sure-fire skeem for radio sum money, so can go out and for myself buy radio now. I espeshully needing sum 21 megacohz coils, as that are only band Scratches not bootleg on yet.

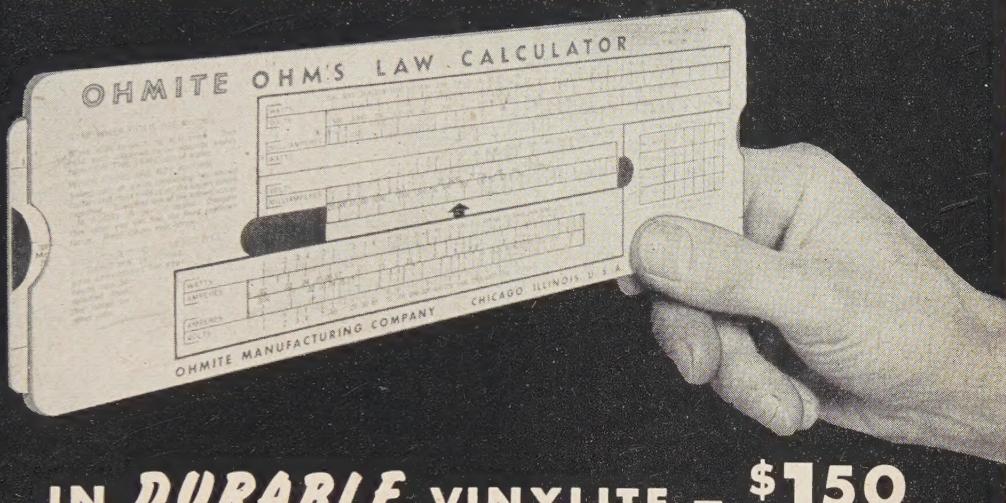
What it is, Scratches starting new business, on acct. you being big man in magazeen field loaded down with bux, I giving you first chance to a customer. (Also seeing as how you a Hon. Ed maybe I talking you out of free ad in Hon. Ed?

You are reeding, I am surely, ads in magazeen which say "Surprise Your Friends this Xmas a Bushel of Peaches from Georgia, the Peach State, or, "Sending Out Rhode Island Turkey for Xmas Presents this Year"; or, "Giving a Crate of Oranges from the Sunshine State for Xmas so Your Friends Having Sunshine the Year Round." Well, Scratches slogan this year are: "Make This a Cactus Jingle Xmas—Give S-9 Cactus Jooce from the Cactus State and Spread a Little Liquid Sunshine." (calling it S-9 Cactus Jooce because it reely be your input.) Now, aren't that a reel slicky if it catching on, I having enuf money to bu for life—maybe longer.

Shurely, Hon. Ed., you are wanting to your Xmas shopping easy. All you having to do is sending me a list of your friends and five bu each name and I seeing that a nice five gallon

NOW OHMITE® OHM'S LAW CALCULATOR

WITH PARALLEL RESISTANCE AND SLIDE RULE SCALES!



IN DURABLE VINYLITE - \$150

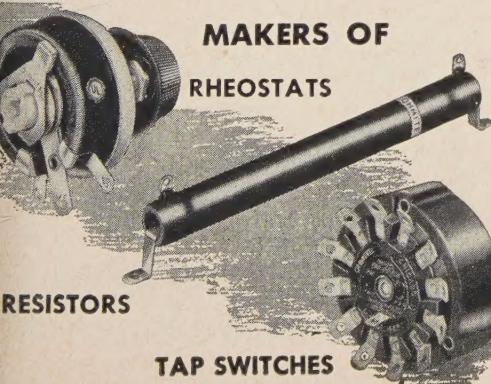
ONLY ONE SETTING REQUIRED to solve any Ohm's law and many parallel resistance problems—simply, quickly, accurately. Covers a range of values encountered in electronic and moderate power applications.

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- ★ Adjustable Sensitivity Control
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Armed with this versatile and indispensable instrument, you eliminate the guess-work during measurement of—tank circuit frequencies, antennas, feed line systems, parasitics, and other pertinent tuned circuit characteristics, with speed and accuracy.

The handy instruction manual furnished with each instrument covers full information on how to use the Model 600 as an Absorption Meter, Auxiliary Signal Generator, R. F. Signal Monitor, and several special applications as well. See it at all leading electronic parts distributors throughout the U. S. A. and Canada; or write for descriptive bulletin.

BARKER & WILLIAMSON, INC.

237 Fairfield Avenue • Upper Darby, Pa.

of S-9 Cactus Jooce are on your friends door on Xmas day. For another buck will putting no or call letters on the jug in florescent paint.

To making it easier for you, just riting me che for 1000 bux, and if you can't thinking of 2 friends, I'll sending jugs to people you not known. Buleeve you me, when they getting fancy duhs handled jug of genuwine aged in the sun Ario S-9 Cactus Jooce from you, they'll be your fri for life—maybe longer.

Scratchi shure hope that idea going over tramedus way, as I not only needing new r gear but having to replace sum I have just to main cactus jooce. You see, are finding that copper coil just rite or getting most out of cactus—a how. Hon. Brother Itchi's barn you should see piled high with barrels and jugs of cactus jooce. Wowie!! are that stuff powerful. One day rese when examining stock are noticing that one bars are starting to smoke, and are getting it dil with water just in time so it cooling down. Arizona cactus jooce are so strong it can also electing its own president.

This year are going to be a marry one for Scr and no lye. I don't care if Sandy Claws and Reindeer not even bothering to buzzing the p as I'll be rolling in the clover. So, whaddayu say Hon. Ed. (The checkbook are in upper right dr of your desk.) Make this an easy Xmas—get shopping done in one fell swoop. And—excuse me please, Hon. Ed., heering sirens. I'll be rite h

Well. . . .I'm back. . . .and I'm broke. Put away that checkbook. Hackensake! There was a time in the old barn tonite, and when I say barn, I mean barn what used to be. Old S-9 Cactus Jooce are going off-scale and burning down barn. Of all the. . . .I'll be a. . . .Well—back riting letters to relatives asking for radio stuff Xmas.

Respectively y
Hashafisti Scr

P. S. With my usual luck, about Dec. 26 I'll be roll in shaving lotion. Wanting sum at one bux in to making Hon. Office smelling. . . .sweet, that



"White Man heap crazy; radio transmitter better than old pine logs!"

Introducing... Bliley **FUSED QUARTZ** Ultrasonic Delay Lines

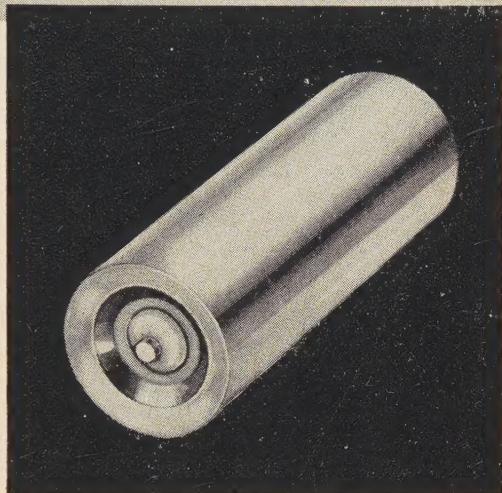
LONG DELAY TIME WITH EXTREMELY HIGH STABILITY UNDER TEMPERATURE VARIATION...

FUSED QUARTZ ultrasonic delay lines offer decided advantages when it is necessary to delay pulsed or pulse modulated signals for a precise time interval. Bliley, long recognized as the leading manufacturer of precision quartz crystals, is now prepared to DESIGN and CUSTOM BUILD this new electronic tool for your individual application.

In fused quartz delay lines electrical energy is converted into sound energy, passed through the fused quartz, and re-converted into electrical energy by means of piezoelectric quartz transducers which are bonded to either or both ends of the line. Delay time or transit time in the fused quartz, can be held to close tolerance by utilization of proper techniques.

STABILITY $\pm .2\%$ between -35°C and $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$. For example, a 1000 microsecond delay line will change less than ± 2 microseconds over this ambient range.

DELAY TIME values from 5 to 1500 microseconds are feasible depending upon related end use requirements.



PHYSICAL SIZE In the range 5-50 microseconds cylindrical shaped lines are employed, as indicated in the accompanying illustration. Other configurations may be used to meet requirements up to 1500 microseconds. For example, a 15 microsecond (reflection type) delay line including an hermetically sealed case would be a cylinder approximately 2" long x 1" diameter.

FREQUENCY RANGE is 5-100 mc with delay time values as indicated above.

Inquiry INFORMATION Please include, if practicable, information concerning the general function of the delay line in your end use application. In any event, it is necessary to consider the following conditions:

- (a) delay time
- (b) frequency (carrier) and pulse frequency
- (c) attenuation at mid-band
- (d) bandwidth at 6 db down points
- (e) attenuation of spurious responses below main signal
- (f) normal operating temperature
- (g) service temperature range
- (h) dimensional limitations (if any)

Technical Bulletin No. 45 giving more complete details will be furnished upon request.

BLILEY ELECTRIC COMPANY UNION STATION BUILDING **ERIE, PA.**

SELECTIVITY...

in a Communications

The selectivity curves shown here tell the story of a new concept in receiver performance. The Mechanical Filter recently developed by Collins and incorporated in the 75A-3 receiver represents an entirely new approach to the attainment of selectivity. Using resonant mechanical elements rather than tuned electrical circuits, the Mechanical Filter gives a close approach to the ideal rectangular selectivity curve. Each 75A-3 receiver has plug-in provisions for two Mechanical Filters. A 3 kc Filter is standard factory equipment and when still greater selectivity for CW operation is desired, the 1 kc plug-in unit is available as an optional accessory. With both the 1 kc and 3 kc Filters in the receiver, a switch on the front panel provides instantaneous choice of selectivity characteristics. When required, the crystal filter may also be switched into the circuit to notch out interfering signals and heterodynes.

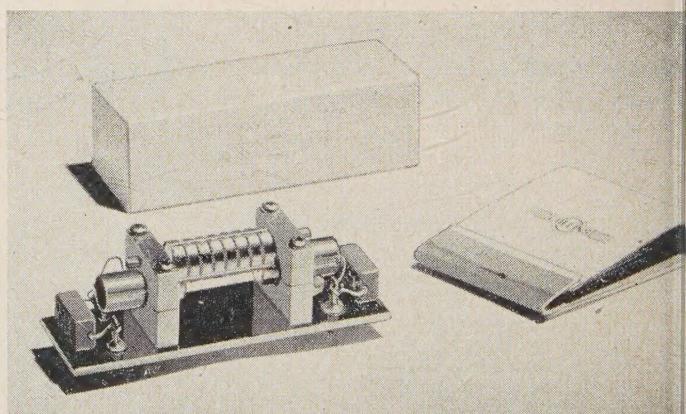
The nearly flat top and sharp cutoff at the sides of the selectivity curve of the 3 kc Mechanical Filter permit all AM signals to be tuned so as to accept the carrier and either one of the sidebands at will, while the other sideband is rejected. Thus much distortion due to fading is eliminated, and susceptibility to interference is greatly re-

duced. Alternatively, both AM and SSB signals may be received with carrier supplied by the BFO; and the ideal selectivity curve of the Mechanical Filter permits full advantage to be taken of the benefits of local carrier reinsertion.

Because of the Mechanical Filter's straight-sided selectivity curve, the 75A-3 receiver can be tuned near a strong signal without responding to that signal. As the receiver is tuned across the band, signals suddenly appear and disappear. This is because of the absence of broad skirts which "drag out" the tuning of conventional receivers.

All of the proven features of the 75A-3 have been retained in the 75A-3. These features, such as crystal controlled front end, highly stable variable frequency oscillator, and accurate dial calibration, to name but a few, combine with the new Collins Mechanical Filter to give unequalled performance.

Whether you ragchew, handle traffic, or work dx, here is the receiver for solid contacts. The straight-sided, flat-topped, selectivity curve and the excellent frequency stability of the 75A-3 make it a natural to the single-sideband operator.

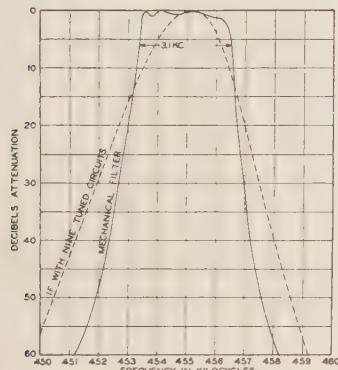


The Mechanical Filter is a resonant mechanical device that is coupled into the receiver's 455 kc IF strip by means of magnetostriction. As shown here, it consists of three general sections: an input transducer, a mechanically resonant section consisting of a number of metal disks, and an output transducer. A 455 kc electrical signal applied to the input terminals is converted to a 455 kc mechanical vibration at the input transducer. This mechanical vibration travels through the resonant mechanical section to the output transducer, and is converted to a 455 kc electrical signal

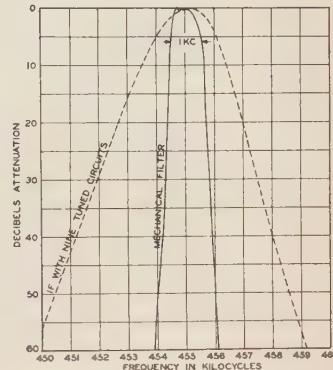
which appears at the output terminals. The Mechanical Filter is enclosed in a hermetically sealed case and requires no adjustment.

never before achieved Receiver

The Collins 75A-3 with Mechanical Filter. A 3 kc Mechanical Filter is installed at the factory. The Filters are plug-in units, and 1 kc Mechanical Filter may be installed at any time.



The curves above show a comparison between the selectivity curve of a good IF strip using nine tuned circuits, and typical selectivity available in Collins 75A-3 receiver incorporating a 1 kc and 3 kc Mechanical Filter. When both Mechanical



Filters are installed in the receiver, either one may be selected at the flip of a switch. These curves show performance without the crystal filter. When required, the crystal filter may be called into play to phase out unwanted signals or heterodynes.

ATTENTION 75A-2 OWNERS

75A-2 owners can return their receivers through the Distributor to be modified at the factory to incorporate the new Mechanical Filter arrangement. Modifications can be made, effective immediately, and will consist of the installation of a 3 kc Filter, minor repairs and complete realignment of the equipment. Modification, F.O.B. Cedar Rapids

\$125.00

Net Domestic Prices:

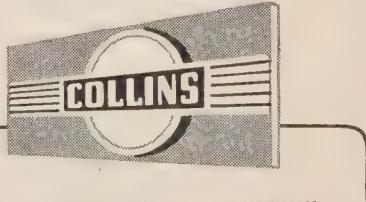
75A-3 receiver including 3 kc Mechanical Filter	\$530
1 kc Mechanical Filter plug-in unit, \$75	
10-inch speaker in matching cabinet, \$20	
8R-1 plug-in crystal calibrator	\$25
148C-1 plug-in NBFM adapter	\$22.50

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1930 Hi-Line Drive, DALLAS 2



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Eimac RADIAL-BEAM POWER TETRODES

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4-125A

4X150A

4-250A

4-400A

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for information about these tubes.

Eimac offers for the amateur radio operator's use five top radial-beam power tetrodes proved by years of commercial and amateur application. Economy and dependability are the results whenever Eimac tetrodes are employed. Not only are they money savers through long life, low driving power and simple circuit design, they also minimize TVI worry. And for outstanding performance you can't beat the high power gain, ruggedness and stability of Eimac tetrodes. At any practical power or frequency range there is an Eimac radial-beam tetrode to do the job.

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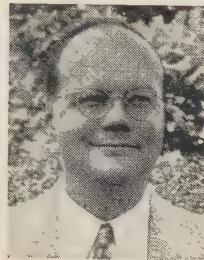
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Season's Greetings from The Staff



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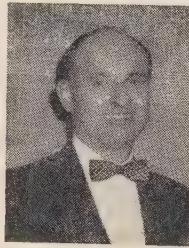
W6SAI



W2PAU



W6QD



W2AEF



W5FEW



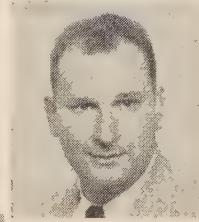
O.P.F.



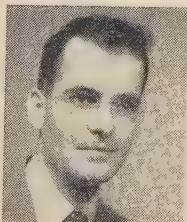
W9EGQ



W2NSD



W2PAJ



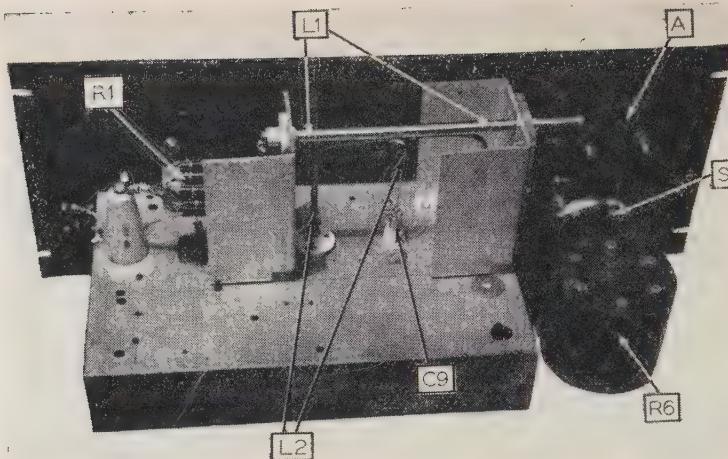
W3FQB



KV4AA



W5RZJ



This is a device that the amateur radio operator inserts in the coaxial line after it leaves the transmitter. In sequence it samples the magnitude, phase and power of the energy in the transmission line. By coordinating these measurements the antenna can be loaded with utmost efficiency.

the True-Matcher

Capt. R. R. HAY, U.S.N., W4LW

610 North Buchanan St., Arlington 3, Va.

CQ is proud to be able to bring to its readers this article on the application of a device that has only recently been brought to the attention of radio amateurs. At the time this is being written it is the only practical circuit combining an impedance magnitude indicator, phase-angle indicator and output meter. This is not for the perfectionist, it is for everyone interested in putting the maximum power of his transmitter into the antenna.—Editor.

Many devices have been used in amateur radio to match transmitters to their antenna loads; Impedance bridges, r-f ammeters, and similar devices all supply valuable information. Not one of them, however, is capable of telling the whole story.

The device to be described in this article is an amateur radio adaption of a unit designed by Mr. Virgil True of the Naval Research Laboratory. It was originally intended to drive an automatic antenna tuning system, but furnishes valuable visual information for any antenna system. The *True-Matcher* furnishes the following information:

- Indicates when the load impedance is of the desired magnitude, or if it is too high or too low.
- Indicates when the load is non-reactive, or if it is capacitive or inductive.
- When the load has been adjusted to the

desired value and is non-reactive, indicates the power output.

The essential components of the *True-Match* are a magnitude indicator, a phase-angle indicator and an output section containing an r-f ammeter and a dummy antenna. This particular version was designed for use with a 73-ohm line and for maximum power output of 100 watts.

The theory of the magnitude and phase-angle indicators was described in Mr. True's article in the December 1951 issue of *Electronics* (page 98). Consequently, space will not be taken here to discuss it. Rather, emphasis will be placed on specific problems of construction and use.

Magnitude Indicator

An inspection of the circuit diagram of the magnitude indicator (left side of Fig. 1) will disclose a resemblance to the "Micro-Match." The distinguishing difference is the addition of a second crystal detector. This provides a means for identifying the polarity of the output voltage. Resistance, $R4$, balances the indicator for zero reading of $G1$ when the load is 73 ohms, non-reactive.

The resistor, $R1$, is made up of ten composite resistors in parallel. The photograph, Fig. 2, shows that these resistors are mounted on the outside of a coil form one inch in diameter and one and one-half inches long. Condenser crystal $C4$ and

are placed inside this form, and the connection to $R2$ is brought out at right angles to the axis of the form.

The assembly, $R1$, $C4$, and $X2$, is supported at one end by a stand-off insulator and at the other end by $RFC2$. The galvanometer, $G1$, is located externally and connected to the indicator through $J2$. The following components are mounted below the chassis; $X1$, $R3$, $R4$, $RFC1$, $C3$, $C5$, and $C6$.

Phase-Angle Indicator

The inductance, $L1$, consists of a brass rod $\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, suspended between feed-through insulators at opposite sides of a shield box. The diameter of this rod is not critical, although its size will affect the capacitive coupling between $L1$ and $L2$. Sampling loop, $L2$, is mounted with the two vertical legs through feed-through insulators in the chassis. The horizontal portion is placed below and parallel to $L1$ to provide inductive coupling with the latter. Spacing between $L1$ and $L2$ is approximately $1/16$ ". The legs of $L2$ are threaded, where they pass through the chassis feed-through insulators and are held in position by nuts above and below the insulators. By adjusting the position of the nuts, the spacing between $L1$ and $L2$ may be varied. On high power applications, the spacing should be increased to

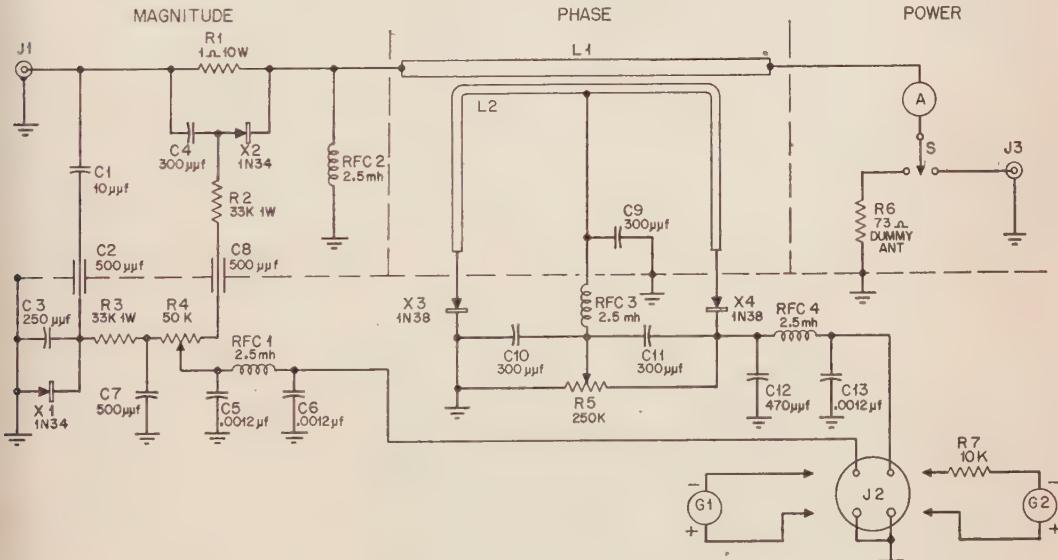
avoid voltage breakdown and to reduce the maximum current through galvanometer, $G1$. About $3/16$ inch should be adequate for high power. A center-tap connection is taken off $L2$. This center tap is connected to $C9$ above the chassis and to $RFC3$ below the chassis.

$L1$, $L2$ and $C9$ are mounted above the chassis; all other components are mounted below the chassis. The galvanometer, $G2$, is also mounted in the operating position on the indicator panel. Resistor, $R7$, limits the maximum current through $G2$ when large values of reactance are encountered.

The 1N38 crystals were selected for use in the phase-angle indicator because their high value of back resistance made it easier to zero the indicator. If only 1N34, or similar crystals are available it is suggested that each crystal be shunted by a resistor of about 220,000 ohms as recommended by the General Electric Co.

Output Section

The output section consists of an r-f ammeter, a low-loss switch and a dummy antenna of 73 ohms. The dummy antenna is used for calibration of the magnitude and phase-angle indicators as well as for tuning and testing the transmitter. The co-ax fitting, $J3$, is provided for connection to a 73-ohm line.



C1—10 μfd . ceramic condenser

C2, **C8**—500 μfd ., feed-through type, ceramic condenser

C3—250 μfd ., silver mica condenser

C4—300 μfd ., ceramic condenser

C5, **C6**, **C13**—1200 μfd . ceramic condenser

C7—500 μfd ., ceramic condenser

C9, **C10**, **C11**—300 μfd ., silver mica condenser

C12—470 μfd ., ceramic condenser

R1—1 ohm, 10w. non-inductive resistor (ten 10-ohm, 1w. composition resistors in parallel)

R2, **R3**—33,000 ohm, 1w.

R4—50,000 ohm

R5—250,000 ohm potentiometer

R6—Ohmite, D-101, 73 ohm dummy ant.

R7—10,000 ohm $\frac{1}{2}$ w. resistor

L1— $\frac{1}{4}$ " brass rod, $5\frac{1}{2}$ " long

L2— $\frac{1}{8}$ " brass rod, bent in "U" shape, with legs $2\frac{1}{2}$ " long, center portion 4" long

X1, **X2**—1N34 crystals

X3, **X4**—1N38 crystals

RFC1— $\frac{1}{2}$ mh. chokes

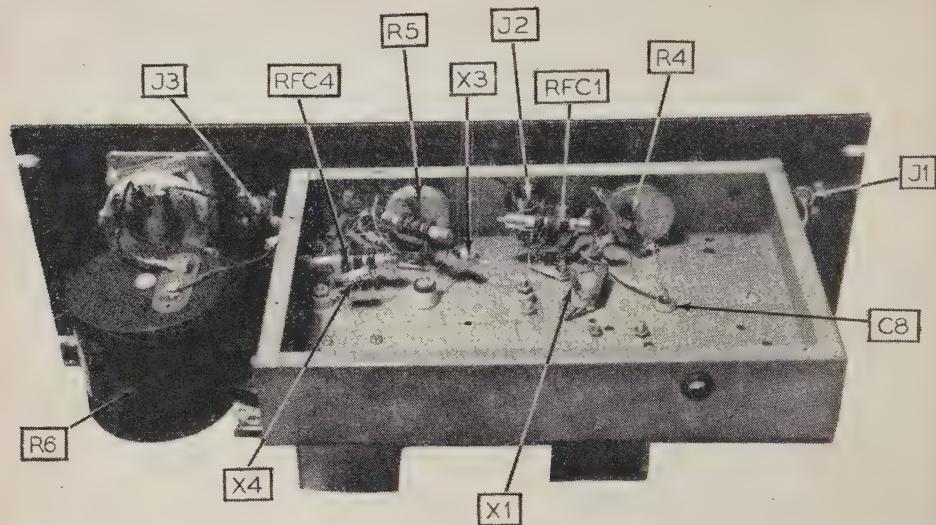
G1, **G2**—75-0-75 μa . galvanometers

A—0-2 r-f ammeter

S—s.p.s.t. low-loss switch

J1, **J3**—co-ax connectors

J2—4 prong socket



Under chassis view of the True-Matcher.

Initial Adjustment and Calibration

The following discussion assumes that all components of the *True-Matcher* have been assembled, a transmitter has been connected to the input and an antenna coupler to the output.

First, throw switch *S1* to the dummy antenna. Next, energize the transmitter (preferably on its lowest frequency) and adjust for maximum current in the r-f ammeter. Check normal power output by referring to *Fig. 3*, power vs. r-f current.

The first calibration adjustment is zeroing the galvanometer *G1* by means of the potentiometer, *R4*. The magnitude indicator is now balanced for a non-reactive load of 73 ohms. A lower load impedance will now cause the meter needle to swing right and a high load will cause it to swing left. The meter face may be marked (+) and (-) to indicate this. If a further refinement is desired, the zero point on the meter scale may be marked "73 ohms." Other points on the scale may be calibrated by placing known, non-reactive loads at the output of the *True-Matcher* and observing the reading.

Zero adjustment of the phase-angle indicator is made by means of the potentiometer, *R5*. When the meter has been zeroed, the phase-angle indicator is balanced for a non-reactive load. A capacitive load will cause the meter needle to swing left; an inductive load, to the right. The face of the meter may be marked "C" and "L", accordingly.

When using the dummy antenna at frequencies above 4 mc., due consideration must be given its reactance. The *True-Matcher* was designed for a 73-ohm load in preference to 52 ohms because the dummy antenna for the former value displayed better reactance characteristics. The 73-ohm, *Ohmite D-101*, dummy antenna begins to have appreciable inductive reactance above 4 mc. The total impedance rises 10% at about 32 mc. In contrast,

the total impedance of the 52-ohm *Ohmite D-101* rises about 40% at the same frequency. *Fig. 3* shows 73-ohm dummy antenna characteristics.

The effective resistance of the dummy antenna also rises with an increase of frequency. This factor must be taken into consideration when taking power measurements. The broken line on *Fig. 3* shows the effect of frequency upon power consumption by the dummy antenna.

Once adjusted, both the phase angle indicator and the magnitude indicator should be stable after reliable without further re-adjustment.

Additional Notes

The *True-Matcher* may be used with 52-ohm line by substituting a 52-ohm dummy antenna and adjusting the potentiometer, *R4*, for zero reading of the galvanometer *G1* as in the case of the 73-ohm line. When a 52-ohm line is used, it is also advisable to increase the size of the r-f ammeter to 10 amperes. The *True-Matcher* can be adapted for use with 75-ohm or 300-ohm balanced line by use of a pair of *B&W* type 3975 *BALUN* coils. However, it is preferable to use coaxial line to the antenna tuner and to design the latter for the desired balanced line.

Although this *True-Matcher* was specifically designed for low power application, the same principles are adaptable for high power operation. In fact, Mr. True's original design was for use with a transmitter of 400 watts output. Critical values for high power are resistor, *R1*; the r-f ammeter, *A*; the galvanometers, *G1* and *G2*; and the dummy antenna, *R6*.

When *R1* is made up of one-watt resistors it will handle an output of 500 watts into a 52-ohm line, 700 watts into a 73-ohm line. If a greater margin of safety is desired, *R1* should be constructed with 2-watt composition resistors.

The r-f ammeter should have a full scale reading of at least double the normal operating current. For a 52-ohm line and a transmitter with an output of 750 watts, this would require a 10 ampere meter. A compromise measure would be to use the ammeter only for calibration at low power and to leave it out of the circuit during adjustment of the antenna coupler. In addition, dummy antennas suitable for high power applications are quite expensive. Therefore, it is quite likely that the calibrating and testing will be done at low power in order to permit the use of the 100-watt size of dummy antenna.

If the operator can procure a high wattage dummy antenna resistor it will become necessary to consider some protection of the galvanometers, $G1$

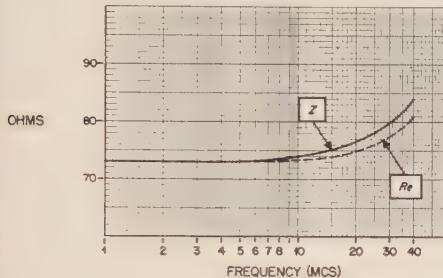


Fig. 4. Variation of impedance and effective resistance with frequency, for the Ohmite D-101, 73-ohm dummy antenna resistor.

and $G2$. While the Marion Company manufactures a special null indicating meter for this type of application (sensitive near the zero point, but will stand high current at the extremes of the scale) they may not be available to amateurs. Regular galvanometers may be protected by using series resistances or diode clippers, or both. A series resistance of about 150,000 ohms should give adequate protection for the 75 μ a. meters at high power.

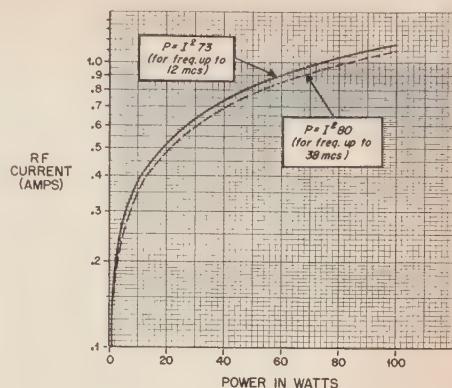


Fig. 3. Power vs. r-f current in an Ohmite D-101, 73-ohm dummy antenna resistor.

Operation

To use the *True-Matcher* to best advantage, it is necessary to provide an antenna tuner which is adjustable both for reactance and impedance magnitude. Figure 5 is a suggested tuner for matching an end-fed, half-wave antenna. The condenser provides the magnitude adjustment and the variable inductance takes care of the phase adjustment. Suggested values for an 80-meter, half-wave antenna are 150 μ uf. and 25 μ h. After the transmitter has been tuned for optimum operation into the dummy antenna, the switch $S1$ is thrown to the antenna tuner connection. From this point, the transmitter should not be retuned. Adjustments should now be made to the antenna tuner to bring both galvanometers of the *True-Matcher* to zero reading. When this has been done, both the transmitter plate milliammeter and the r-f ammeter should read the same as they do when the dummy load is being fed.

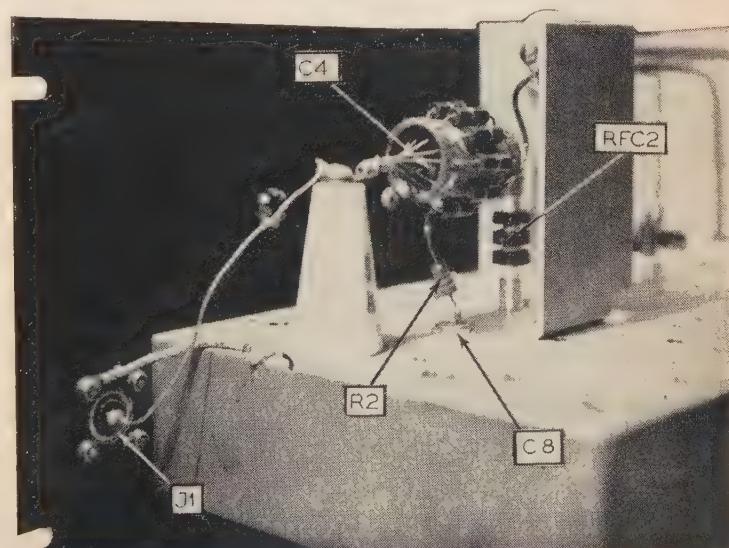


Fig. 2 Detail photograph of the magnitude indicator showing the resistor network, $R1$.

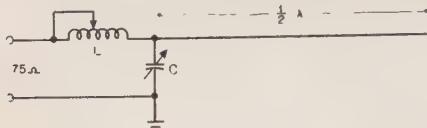
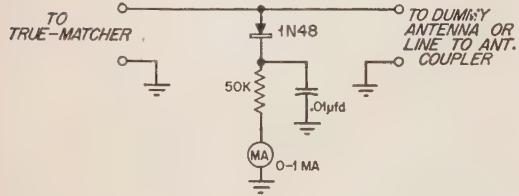


Fig. 5. Suggested L-section tuner for matching a 73-ohm line to an end-fed half-wave antenna. The value of the L-network can be about 250 μ fd. and 10 microhenries. Further design data for suitable matching sections may be obtained from the article of coupling circuits in the May, 1952, issue of ELECTRONICS.

At some points in this tuning procedure, it will be apparent that the phase and magnitude control are interacting. At others, the phase adjustments may be made with very slight effect on that of the magnitude and vice versa.

Not only is it feasible to have the *True-Matcher* connected during normal operation, but it is highly desirable to do so in order to monitor the operation of the transmitter. The galvanometers, *G*1 and *G*2 may be located at any convenient point and connected to the *True-Matcher* by means of a 3-wire line. It is usually most convenient to locate *G*1 and *G*2 where they can be readily seen from the antenna tuner.



Suggested r-f indicator that should be applicable over a wide range of powers. This indicator has not been tested at W4LW, but it is offered for the benefit of those who would like to experiment.

The *True-Matcher* provides the last touch of refinement which will enable the amateur operator to deliver all available power to the antenna system.

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Inside the

Shack and Workshop

Crystal Calibration with a BC-211

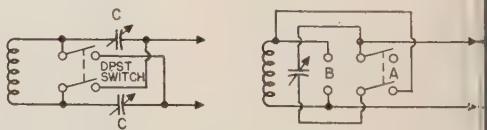
I have found that to get an accurate check almost any fundamental crystal frequency in common use by the amateur, to within one kilocycle, one merely clamps one pin of the crystal holder to the antenna binding post on a BC-211 and grounds the other pin. Make sure that the grounding jumper is very short. Then turn the "Calibrate" switch "Xtal" and calibrate the BC-211 to somewhere near the suspected frequency of the crystal. Turn the "Calibrate" switch off and slowly rotate the dial near this frequency. At the same time, scratch tap lightly on the case of the frequency meter. This with the audio gain turned fairly well up as the crystal frequency is approached the noise in the headset will increase. Finally with the frequency meter tuned to the crystal frequency the noise of scratching will be very loud. As soon as this peak of noise has been found it is best to recalibrate the meter and then relocate the crystal frequency. You will find that the noise frequency will be less than 500 cycles from the true crystal frequency if your measurement has been made carefully.

Glenn H. Thom

Series to Parallel Switching

In order to obtain the greatest flexibility in your antenna tuner, or any other similar circuit, you will require some arrangement to switch from series to parallel with a minimum of effort. Various schemes have been proposed that work electrically, but from an operating point of view leave a lot to be desired.

For the generally employed balanced condenser arrangement, I have found that the circuit shown in the left hand part of the drawing to be the easiest to manipulate. All that it requires is a double-pole single-throw knife switch. When the switch is open

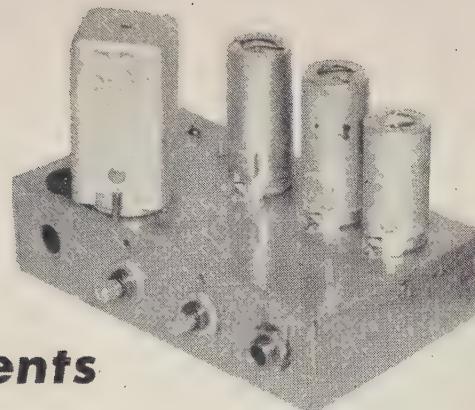


a condenser is in series with each end of the coil and when it is closed the condensers are in parallel.

If only one variable condenser is to be used in the circuit in the right hand part of the drawing see to work. It uses a double-pole double-throw knife switch. Position "A" shows the circuit is series tuning and position "B" puts the circuit in parallel tuning.

William Vissers, W2I

Further



Experiments

with Screen Modulation

FRANK C. JONES, W6AJF

Contributing Editor, CQ

In the October issue we mentioned that feature articles on the new methods of screen modulation were forthcoming. This is another in that series. It describes a variety of applications based upon the latest developments. Earlier material by the very well-known W6AJF appeared in the January 1952 issue.—Editor.

Since the description of my early screen grid modulators, several more have been developed at W6AJF. Three of the new ones described here show worthwhile improvements in modulation capability and voice quality. It is natural that progress should be made in the form of better quality, greater degree of modulation and simplicity of circuit design as more time and effort are expended on this subject.

One common fault of screen modulation has been the tendency toward negative peak clipping when the operator starts pushing the modulation level upward to "get out" better. Nearly all controlled-carrier systems of the "instantaneous control" type have the fault of practically no negative peak modulation. Operations often try to achieve compensating results by using excessive positive peak modulation. The usual radio receiver will produce less audio output from a 100% positive peak modulated wave with no negative peaks than from a normal 80 or 90% plate modulated signal. If the positive peaks are raised to much greater values than 100%, the negative peaks can remain unmodulated and the radio receiver audio output will be large, though somewhat distorted; a better-sounding signal than this can always be had by using symmetrical modulation in which both positive and

negative cycles are applied to the radio frequency carrier.

Controlled-carrier systems which run with very low resting carrier output are hard to receive unless the AVC system is cut off and manual gain control is used. The time constant of the AVC system will not function properly with fast carrier buildup and receiver output will be quite distorted. With manual gain control only, the controlled-carrier signal will produce high audio output in the receiver. However, when the received signals are fading badly, the signal may drop down below audibility as it fades. Another point against highly controlled-carrier signals is the fact that receiver ignition noise limiters will not function without a large carrier signal component at the second detector input.

In the search for a system which would have the simplicity of screen modulation and economy of controlled-carrier, a circuit was developed which retains the good points of each system. A cathode-follower type of modulator was chosen since it would function most satisfactorily with the non-linear load of a class C r-f amplifier circuit. This type of load could cause severe distortion since the load impedance varies greatly over each audio cycle. The cathode follower, using a small power tube, or two in parallel, has a very low output impedance so the modulation quality should be better than with a normal plate-output triode or pentode screen modulator.

A cathode follower tube requires a large grid driving voltage, which is sometimes a difficult problem. This peak audio voltage may have to be several hundred volts to modulate some large screen

grid r-f tubes. However, a variation of about 250 volts, peak value, will produce ample modulation for most r-f amplifiers. The cathode follower modulator requires a little more peak voltage on its grid than it delivers at its cathode to drive the grid with such a large signal, using reasonably low driver plate voltage supply, or transformer coupled amplifier stages are required. Examples of both systems are shown here.

The circuits to be described differ from previous screen-grid modulators primarily in the use of a carrier-setting control, which permits adjustment of the resting carrier level, and in the use of a negative-peak limiter, which prevents accidental over-modulation of the transmitter on negative peaks. The peak limiter can be adjusted to prevent any negative excursion of the cathode-follower screen-modulator control grid voltage, which automatically insures against cutting off of the screen-grid voltage of the modulated stage. Or, if so desired, the limiters can be set up to "squeeze" the negative peaks while leaving the positive peaks of modulation untouched.

The circuits shown in Figs. 1 and 2 were built into a $1\frac{3}{4} \times 19$ inch relay rack panel unit to screen modulate a pair of 4-125A tubes operating in the two-meter band. Both units produced identical results, the difference being in the choice of negative peak clippers and output tubes. A pair

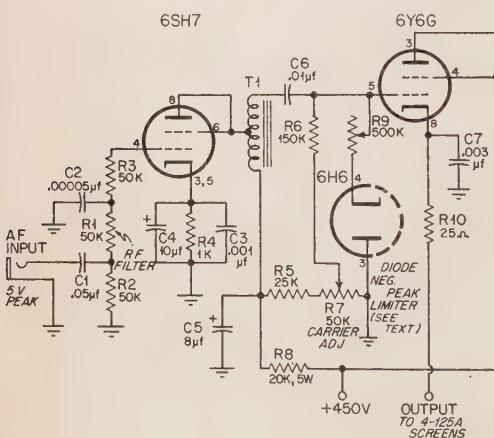


Fig. 1. This circuit has been used to modulate a pair of 4-125A's in the two-meter band.

R1, R2, R3—50,000 ohms, $\frac{1}{2}$ w.
R4—1,000 ohms, 1w.
R5—25,000 ohms, 1w.
R6—150,000 ohms, $\frac{1}{2}$ w.
R7—50,000 ohm potentiometer.
R8—20,000 ohms, 5w.
R9—500,000 ohm potentiometer.
R10—25 ohms, 5-10w.

C1—.05 μ fd.
C2—50 μ fd. mica
C3—.001 μ fd. mica
C4—10 μ fd.
C5—8 μ fd.
C6—.01 μ fd.
C7—.003 μ fd.
T1—20,000 to 20,000 ohm interstage (See text)

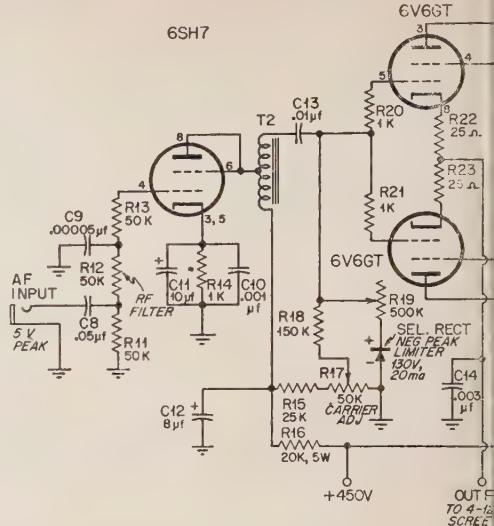


Fig. 2. Somewhat similar to Figure 1, but using selenium rectifier as a negative peak clipper. A germanium diode crystal rectifier has not been successfully employed in this circuit.

R11, R12, R13—50,000 ohms
R14, R20, R21—1,000 ohms
R15—25,000 ohms
R16—20,000 ohms, 5w.
R17—50,000 ohm potentiometer
R18—150,000 ohms
R19—500,000 ohms
R22, R23—25 ohms

C8—0.05 μ fd.
C9—50 μ fd.
C10—0.001 μ fd.
C11—10 μ fd.
C12—8 μ fd.
C13—0.01 μ fd.
C14—0.003 μ fd.
T2—20,000 to 20,000 ohm interstage (See text)
Selenium rectifier

of 6V6GT tubes in parallel require a little peak driving voltage. This means a more critical adjustment on the negative peak clipper, however, in some cases a 6Y6G tube with its low amplification constant, can not be driven far enough negative to fully modulate the r-f tubes on the portion of the audio cycle.

In Fig. 1 a 6H6 diode was used as a negative peak clipper and in Fig. 2 a miniature 20-ma type 130-volt a-c, selenium rectifier was used as diode. A germanium diode crystal is not satisfactory, since in this modulator the peak inverse voltage rating must be well over 250 volts. The 6Y6G tube and 130-volt selenium rectifiers meet this requirement. However, the back leakage current of the higher current-rated types of selenium rectifiers was excessive, and they were not satisfactory. Any triode tube can be connected as a diode with the grid tied to plate. This system is to be recommended in preference to selenium rectifiers until the new miniature types rated at 5, or 10, or 20 milliamperes happen to be available. These units have pig-tail leads and insulated cartridge housings. They require no heater power and can be mounted in very small spaces.

Limiting Action

In all of the circuits shown here, it will be seen that a resistor is connected in series with the negative peak clipper. This is shown as a variable potentiometer in two of the circuits. A small fixed resistor can be used if its value is chosen for the particular transmitter application. To select the best setting of the limiter resistance an oscilloscope test should be made since the optimum value of this resistor depends on many other circuit conditions. The correct value is that which permits only 90% to 100% negative peak modulation. Over 100% negative peak modulation results in modulation splatter, which should, under all circumstances, be avoided. An oscilloscope can be used in the conventional manner by connecting the vertical plates to an r.f. tuned circuit or pick-up loop coupled to the antenna feeders, using either a trapezoidal pattern or "sine-wave" envelope pattern. A "tail" on the trapezoidal pattern, or bright dots on the saw-tooth sweep pattern indicates negative peak clipping in the modulated r-f stage. Negative peak limiting should always be done in the a-f section of the rig in order to prevent splatter. By using the proper value of diode series resistance negative peaks will not be able to produce clipping in the r-f tube even at full talking level.

conduct. 100% modulation on negative peaks can be approached, but not exceeded.

It isn't possible to accomplish 100% modulation with some types of r-f screen-grid tubes since they require less than zero screen voltage for zero r-f output. Assuming that the r-f tube output is zero at zero screen voltage, the modulator tube would have a 450-volt drop across it at this point and its grid would have to be 50 to 120 volts negative to cathode depending on the tube amplification constant. The resistor in series with the diode prevents cutting off the negative peaks sharply at the point where the diode starts to conduct and so permits the a-f voltage to drive the modulator tube grid somewhat negative. The final result is a fine sounding phone signal with no splatter but very heavy modulation when these adjustments are correctly made with the aid of an oscilloscope.

The r-f amplifier can be made to exceed 100% modulation on positive peaks by utilizing very heavy antenna loading in order to extend the "linear" screen voltage r-f output characteristic. The oscilloscope again is indispensable in determining the point at which positive peak flattening or overload occurs. A higher than normal d-c plate voltage is needed for permitting larger percentages of positive peak modulation. As in plate modulation,



Working model of the modulator shown in Figure 2. It was used experimentally to modulate a pair of 4-125A's and has provisions for setting the level of the resting carrier. It uses a negative peak clipper circuit.

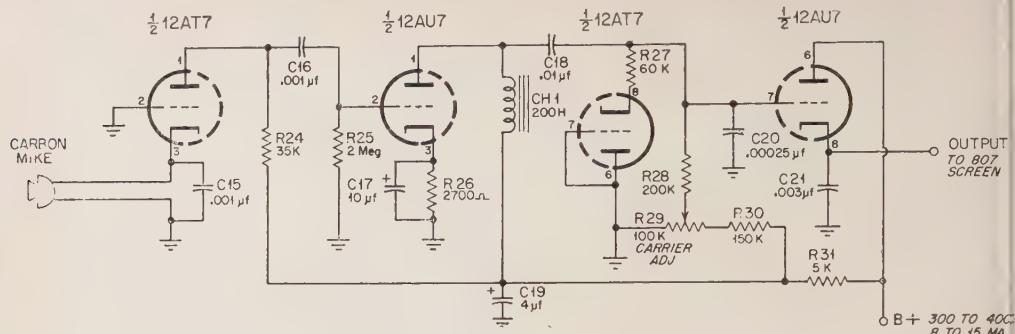
Setting the Carrier Level

Another refinement in these modulator circuits is a potentiometer for adjusting the carrier level for proper modulation. In *Figs. 1 or 2* the triode connected modulator tubes act as series gates in the 450-volt screen supply to the 4-125A tubes. For best modulation the actual d-c voltage on the 4-125A tube might be set at about 170 volts. This would be the modulator tube cathode to ground d-c voltage. There would be a 280-volt drop across this tube at about 10 to 15 ma. to the 4-125A screens. This would mean that the control grid bias required to pass this current through the modulator would be perhaps 40 volts negative with respect to cathode, which is actually positive with respect to ground. A potentiometer across a 50- to 300-volt source can thus be used as a C-bias supply for the cathode follower tube. In this theoretical example a 40-volt "negative" bias would be $170 - 40 = 130$ volts positive with respect to ground. Adjustment of this potentiometer readily sets the d-c screen voltage to any desired value for the r-f tubes. The grid voltage of the modulator can thus swing more than 130 volts negative without cutting off the screen-grid current to the r-f tubes. At the 130-volt level the diode starts to

conduct. The r-f grid drive and d-c bias must also be increased. A carrier shift indicator will show an increase of carrier if more than 100% positive peak modulation is employed, but this may be entirely permissible providing 100% negative peak modulation is never exceeded and the point of positive flattening of peaks is not reached.

General Construction

In *Figs. 1 and 2* a 6SH7 triode connected tube was used as a driver stage since it required less a-f voltage from an external microphone amplifier. A 1:1 ratio, 20,000-ohm to 20,000-ohm, interstage transformer was connected as a 2:1 set-up impedance by connecting the primary in series aiding to the secondary. An ordinary interstage 2:1 or 3:1 turns ratio transformer may be used here with separate primary and secondary connections, providing the primary inductance is at least 15 to 20 henries. Two small replacement a-f transformers tested had from 2 to 5 henries primary inductance and the result was loss of low speech frequencies and a peculiar effect of downward indication of antenna current on low speech sounds and very good upward indication on "S" sounds and whistles. A reasonably high inductance transformer or



R24—35,000 ohms
 R25—2 megohms
 R26—2,700 ohms
 R27—60,000 ohms
 R28—200,000 ohms
 R29—100,000 ohm potentiometer
 R30—150,000 ohms
 R31—5,000 ohms

C15, C16—0.001 μ fd.
 C17—10 μ fd.
 C18—0.01 μ fd.
 C19—4 μ fd.
 C20—250 μ fd.
 C21—0.003 μ fd.
 CH1—impedance coupler, 200 h.

plate choke is necessary for good results.

In the unit described, the maximum width of the a-f transformer had to be less than $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches because of space requirements, so the arrangement shown was used. Even with a grounded secondary and separate primary connection, a grid blocking condenser is needed for proper operation of the diode limiting and grid biasing circuits, so an auto-transformer connection (with resulting higher step-up ratio) might as well be used.

The modulator shown in Fig. 3 was built for use in a portable transmitter having an 807 tube in its final amplifier. A 12AT7 high-mu and a 12AU7 medium-mu twin triode were connected as shown to meet all the requirements listed in preceding paragraphs. The cathode driven half of the 12AT7 furnishes carbon microphone current and provides

Fig. 3. This circuit was designed to modulate portable transmitter using an 807 in the final

a gain of about 30 to the grid of the second section of this tube. A high inductance choke (over 1 henries) in the 12AT7 plate circuit serves as impedance coupling unit in order to obtain a 200 volts peak-to-peak output to drive the 12AU7 cathode follower modulator tube. Half of 12AU7 was used as the limiting diode with a fixed 60,000-ohm series resistor for this particular 807 stage. This series resistor should preferably be adjusted by using a small 100,000- or 200,000-ohm potentiometer. A 100,000-ohm potentiometer was used as a carrier adjustment across part of the B-supply as previously described.

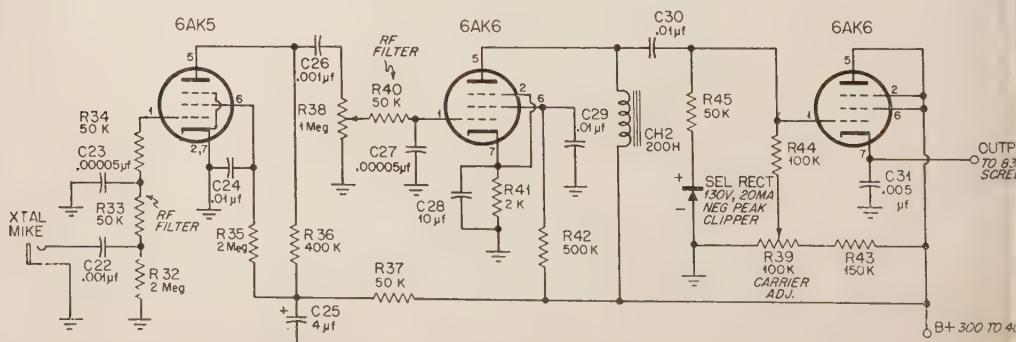
The modulator shown in Fig. 4 was used

(Continued on page 62)

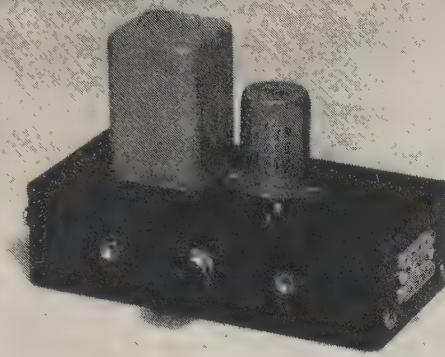
R32, R35—2 megohms
 R33, R34, R37, R40, R45—50,000 ohms
 R36—400,000 ohms
 R38—1 megohm potentiometer
 R39—100,000 ohm potentiometer
 R41—2,000 ohms
 R42—500,000 ohms
 R43—150,000 ohms

R44—100,000 ohms
 C22, C26—0.001 μ fd.
 C23, C27—50 μ fd.
 C24, C29, C30—0.005 μ fd.
 C25—4 μ fd.
 C28—10 μ fd.
 C31—0.005 μ fd.
 Ch2—impedance coupler, 200 h.
 Selenium rectifier

Fig. 4. A second modulator for portable transmitters used this circuit. The power required by either modulator on this page is very small.



Operation



Phone Patch

ROBERT C. MIEDKE, WØRSL

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While use of the phone-patch is not permitted in some localities and suffers restrictions in others, its use is becoming steadily more popular. Without any doubt the phone-patch has been of greatest benefit to our servicemen stationed both overseas and at distant camps in the United States. Just listen on the phone bands for a few hours and see how many servicemen get to talk to their sweethearts, wives or families through the help of the radio amateurs with phone-patch connections. This one service alone should prove its value to the public.

As a result of listening to numerous patches, it was decided that one should be available here. After searching the literature, the advantages and disadvantages of several systems were considered and the following requirements set up:

1. It must have a normal "phone" position which connects the local phone to the incoming line only.
2. It must have a "receive" position which connects the local and remote phones to the radio receiver output.
3. It must have a "transmit" position which permits equal transmitter modulation from both the local and remote phones.
4. It must permit dialing in any position.

With these four major requirements in mind, the phone-patch shown in *Figure 1* was built.

In the "phone" position the local phone is connected to the incoming line only. This permits normal phone operation. The phone patch itself is plugged directly into a base board jack type outlet. This outlet was installed by the telephone company right alongside the operating position. This installation is made when you tell the company that you want to move the phone from room to room.

Obviously, it now becomes quite easy to "break into" the telephone lines without embarrassing after effects. In this area the red wire is common and the green wire is the lead that should be "broken."

In the "receive" position the local phone is again connected to the incoming line, and is also connected through a $2 \mu f$ condenser (*C1*) and a step-down transformer (*T2*) to the radio receiver output. The condenser is necessary to permit dialing. A high impedance transformer was used so as to avoid loading the telephone line; however, the ac-

The use of "phone patches" by radio amateur operators continues at a steadily increasing rate. Fortunately, these same amateurs have, in most cases, shown considerable discretion and to our knowledge no difficulties with either the telephone companies or the FCC have arisen.

As we indicated in the January issue ('Phone Patch, page 17) the telephone companies have filed a "tariff" with the FCC that strictly prohibits the use of foreign attachments on telephone lines. However, the telephone companies have been most liberal in their views, especially since the present use of "patches" appears to be confined to CD work and directly relaying conversations that would otherwise be impossible at no loss to the telephone companies.

We therefore introduce two additional circuits which have been used with success and have caused no interference on the telephone lines.

—Editor

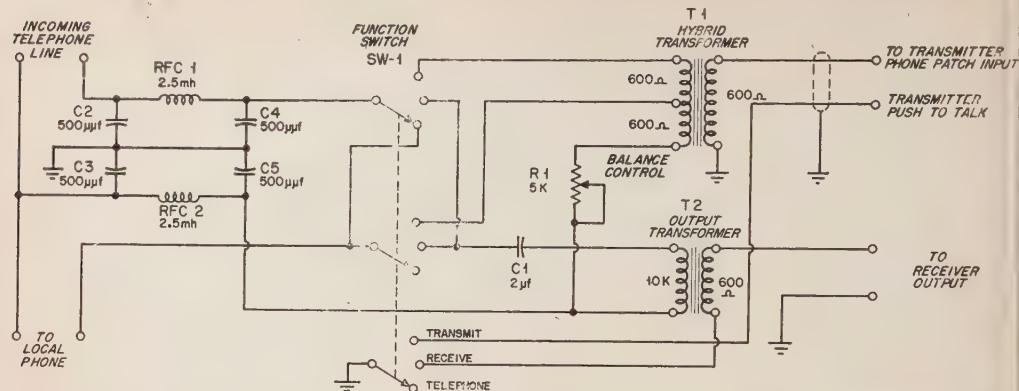


Fig. 1. In the circuit by WØRSL the telephone line must be "broken." The text explains how this may be accomplished without attracting unnecessary attention. The ganged switch must be a "make-before-break" type. The transformers are discussed in the footnote at the bottom of this page.

tual value is not critical. The receiver gain control should be set for a comfortable level in the local phone, remembering that the audio level at the remote phone will be a little lower because of line losses. Care should be taken not to overload the phone line. A visual line level indicator was not considered necessary as you have a constant aural indication in your local phone.

In the "transmit" position the local and remote phones are connected through a hybrid transformer (*T*1) and a balancing control (*R*1) to the transmitter phone-patch input circuit. The connections as shown in *Fig. 1*, permit adjusting the level from the local phone to equal the level from the remote phone so that both parties modulate the transmitter equally. Briefly, the balanced or hybrid transformer permits the signal from the remote phone to be fed straight through to the transformer, while the signal from the local phone, which is fed into the center of the transformer, can be adjusted by the balancing control.¹ This adjustment has very little effect on the level from the remote phone. Normally, the voltage produced by the remote phone is considerably below the level produced by the local phone, thus requiring equalization. Usually the balance control can be set for an average difference between remote and local phone levels with very little need for further readjusting. For a more complete discussion of the hybrid transformer, see pages 312-318 of *Communications Engineering* by W. L. Everitt.

A push-pull output transformer can be used instead of the hybrid at some sacrifice in balance; the better balance being required where there is a greater difference in levels between the two phones.

1. The hybrid and output transformers are both surplus items in this model. However, the hybrid may be a UTC type LS-140, or LS-142, or a CTC type BO-1 or BI-5 (or equivalent). For the output transformer something similar to the CTC type COC-2 might be used. Neither transformer is very critical and replacement should not be a problem. The only question that may arise is the setting of the null. With some of the better hybrid transformers the null will be very sharp and can only be set when using an audio oscillator.

The output impedance of the hybrid transformer should be determined by the transmitter phone-patch input impedance and need not be 600 ohms as indicated in *Fig. 1*. As a matter of fact, a stand-up here is desirable where low levels are encountered from the phone line. The circuit has been tested with a transformer having two balanced 6-ohm primary windings and a 20,000-ohm secondary winding. In this case, the transmitter phone-patch input impedance was raised to 20,000 ohms with definite increase in modulation level. The transmitter phone-patch input impedance should not be too high because of the possibility of hum pickup.

One further point should be considered. The rotary "function" switch should be of the short type where the rotor makes with the second contact before breaking with the first. This is necessary to permit dialing in any position or switching from one position to another after the phone has been taken off the hook.

The photograph shows a model built here for with an external "function" switch. The "function" switch was mounted on a control panel at the operator's position while the unit shown was mounted behind the control panel.

W5TJE 'Patch

JONES P. TALLEY, W5TJE

6622 Petain Avenue, Dallas 17, Texas

So you are thinking about building a phone patch? Okay, brother ham, lend an ear. Some months ago we decided W5TJE should be equipped to answer calls "CQ Dallas, with Phone Patch." But when we had it finished we found it was stalled for two purposes—first for any emergency situation that might arise, and, second, for the elusive use of military personnel outside the continental limits of the United States. It is a gratifying feeling to be able to let some serviceman or woman talk to loved ones back home. The time, trou-

and cost of construction were wiped off the ledger on the first patch.

We read all available articles and talked to very ham we could find who had a patch. To make the long story short—we were not impressed, except with the apparent complexity and prohibitive construction cost of existing circuits.

We went off in a dark corner and thought about the deal and said, "Nuts, we've been in commercial radio for nearly 15 years—why can't we design one that will do the job?—no tubes—no power and low cost." *Figure 1* shows the result. It is an audio type of patch and since it is common knowledge that for maximum transfer of energy, at minimum distortion, all impedances must be matched, we consider this to be the success secret of the W5TJE Phone Patch.

The Circuit

Now, let's take it apart and explain why we did this way. The r-f chokes are to keep the r.f. signal out of the patch. We chose Z-28's because we operate 10 meters only—choose the right choke for the band(s) you operate. *Switch 2 (a, b)* is just a convenient way to disconnect the patch from the line. We used a rotary switch in order to keep the front panel balanced in appearance. Capacitors *C3* and *C4* are r.f. by-pass condensers and should have very short leads. Capacitors *C1* and *C2* are for blocking to keep from loading down the telephone lines. The value of .025 μ f. was chosen after considerable experimenting. This value was found to pass the maximum signal with the smallest amount of line noise. It was found that without blocking condensers, the transformer—even when matched to the line—would drop the dial tone by fifty percent. The transformer is a completely shielded type and is very necessary because of stray r.f. Resistors *R1* and *R2* are loads for the transformer and also center-balance it to ground. *Switch 1 (a through f)* is a three-deck ganged rotary to make all necessary circuit changes.

The circuitry in the secondary side of the transformer may look rather odd at first glance. It was evolved due to stray r.f. getting into the transmitter (*Viking 1*) speech amplifier. It is essential that the audio and r.f. grounds be kept separate. We originally channeled r.f. to ground in the primary side and found it could return to the output lead through the capacity of the shield to inner conductor. By-pass condenser, *C-5*, and the insulated microphone connector resolved this dilemma.

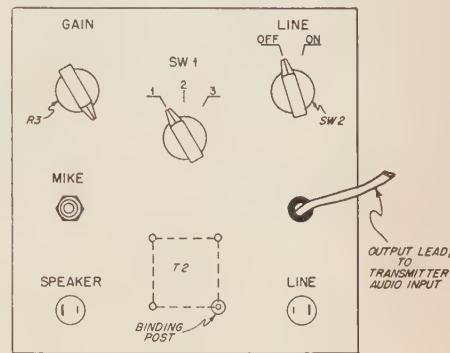


Fig. 2. Front panel view of the phone patch.

The receiver output to the phone line is very simple. Our SX-71, having a 500-ohm output, made the job easy. You may modify the circuit to fit your equipment. Change the value of $R4$ to match the receiver output impedance. A WORD OF CAUTION: do not feed more than 3 milliwatts of power into the telephone line. If you do, the phone company will descend upon you with great ire, as you will be causing cross-talk in their cables. Use a bit of care and monitor the level in your telephone—keeping it to approximately the level of the regular voice and no louder than your party needs to read the signal.

Construction

In the matter of construction, we put ours in a

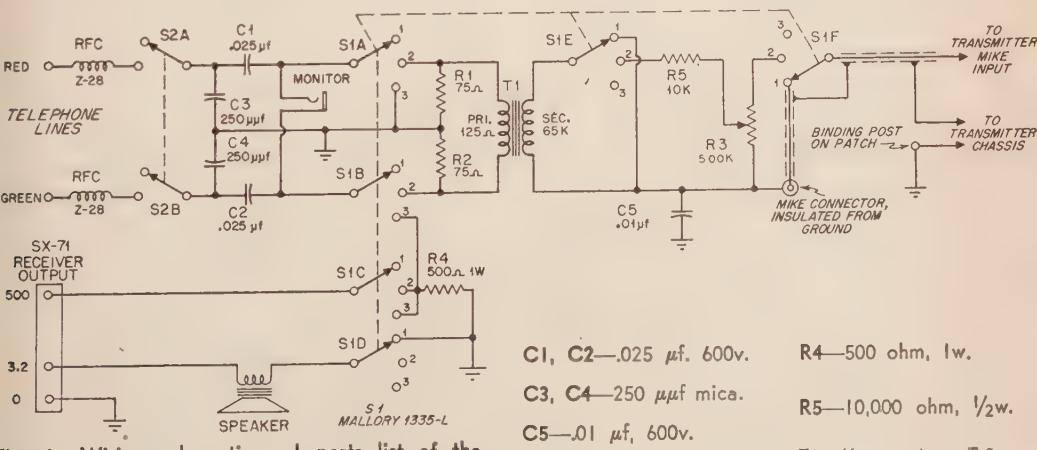


Fig. 1. Wiring schematic and parts list of the W5TJE phone patch. The only critical component is the transformer T1 which must be a step-up of about 1 to 5000. It must be well shielded to prevent accidental hum pickup.

SI 68-225 of 100

R4-500-ahm-Jwt

C3-C4 250 nm - nion

CE 21.5.100

R5—10,000 ohm, 1/2W.

B1-B2 = 75.1 \pm 16.1

T1—Kenyon type T-3 on

Rs. 500,000/-

possibly UTC HA-

— 17 —

10



The 'patch' is conveniently mounted just above the operating position and within easy reach of the telephone and transmitter.

6 x 6 x 6 inch metal box. The entire patch was mounted on the front panel, making installation much easier, and, if and when repairs are necessary, there will be no blistered fingers from soldering irons in tight corners. *Figure 2* shows the front panel layout. You will find the monitor jack missing—it was added later, being mounted on the operating desk. A jack is very convenient and will enable you to monitor both sides of the patch with a pair of high impedance phones. Take it from us, you can get extremely tired holding the phone to your ear on an hour long patch.

It is advisable to keep all leads inside the patch as short and direct as possible, especially the r-f choke leads to the input plugs. Before connecting the patch to the phone company lines, read the caution at the top of this article! With permission, attach it to the red and green wire of the base plug, leaving the yellow wire untouched. If no base plug is available, connect to the red and green wire on the induction transformer connections marked *L1* and *L2*.

The patch is very simple to operate. *Position 1* of *Swt-1* has your regular station mike going through to the rig. *Position 2* has the patch connected to the transmitter and *Position 3* has the station receiver routed to the phone line. In operation our recommendation is: do not use your telephone for a mike—there is a vast difference in level between your phone and that of your patch "party," and with the patch party gain adjusted for 100% modulation, you will considerably exceed it on your local phone. Just flip the switch and use the station mike. The gain control, *R3*, on our patch is approximately one-half open for 100% modulation of the rig. The quality of the patch should be very good and should begin to approach that of the station itself, when you consider the frequency response of the phone. For best results, the transmitter speech equipment should preferably go out to 3000 cycles before cut-off, especially

when the patch is used by a feminine voice.

We are now experimenting with induction couplers that will require no connection whatsoever to the telephone. The work isn't sufficiently advanced at this time to make any comments—when and if it's a success, you will read of it in *CQ*.

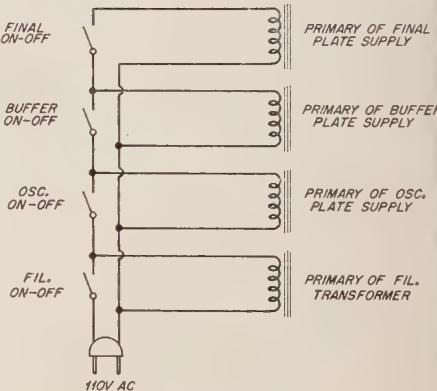
So there you are, brother and sister hams, good luck to you and I only hope you derive as much satisfaction from the patch as I have. "CQ Da with Phone Patch"—Oh-oh, gotta go. 73.

Inside the

Shack and Workshop

Another Foolproof Control Switching

The system of control switching that I have shown in the schematic is about the one obvious method when the requirements of "filaments on first a off last" are considered. Strangely enough I could not find it mentioned in the amateur literature, even in past issues containing *Shack and Workshop* items.



The only part of the circuit that needs special attention are the switches. The maximum current-carrying capacity of the switches must not be exceeded. It is however easy to see that the circuit can be adapted to any situation, including the use of relays with 110-volt coils.

If a time delay relay is to be used it should be wired into the filament circuit with the first plate supply switch in the controlled circuit.

Sam D. Bradley, W5SM

Your *S & W* Editor still needs more good ideas for this column. Don't let your nifty stunts go to waste. Rough sketches of circuits are satisfactory, and if you have photos of the idea—send them along. Each idea is worth \$2.50 in cash—or a year's subscription to *CQ*. All *S & W* contributions should be addressed to *Shack & Workshop Editor*, c/o *CQ Magazine*, 67 West 44th Street, New York 36, N. Y.



More on the PE-101-C

GORDON H. MILLAR, W9KUZ/8

13615 Archdale Rd., Detroit 27, Mich.

Since the publication of "Converting the PE-101-C Dynamotor" (August, 1952) the author has been swamped with inquiries from the mobile gang. As a result, the Editors have requested that W9KUZ/8 let down his hair on the subject. The following material is abstracted from his notes.—Editor.

The original article appears to have raised four points that many of the possible users feel have been insufficiently explained. These points are:

1. The long end bell will not fit the gear end when cut to the size of the shorter end bell.
2. There is some question about the ability of the lower winding to carry the full current load.
3. Some fellows insist that the battery switching relay will soon destroy itself.
4. Where can I get a PE-101-C?

Point 1:

The job of cutting the long end bell to reduce the overall size of the dynamotor when the reduction gear is removed is in itself a little tricky. In order to do a first-class job a jig of some kind should be made or allowances during measurements made for error. To report my experiences, three methods in all have been employed. The first was to clamp the end-bell in a vise and saw off the unwanted section with a hack-saw and then straighten out the end on a sheet of coarse emery paper until it was square. With this method allow about one-half inch for error as it is difficult to get the saw to cut exactly square.

The second method was to chuck the end bell in a lathe and use a sharp cut-off tool to remove the unwanted section. This seems to work fairly well, but once again extreme care must be used and a very slow cut made or there is danger that the end-bell will collapse. A third method proposed by a prospective user is to turn a wooden plug just large enough to fit inside of the end bell. This stiffens up things considerably and either of the above methods may then be applied with increased possibility of a good job.

With respect to the size of the long end bell when cut down. May I first comment on the proposed test of

placing the short end bell on the gear end and thus proving that the long end bell when cut to the size of the short end bell will not fit due to the fact that the armature shaft on the gear and protrudes about $\frac{5}{8}$ " further than does the shaft on the short end. This is NOT a valid test. The long end bell has in it a sort of door like affair. There are two general types of doors, but the type shown in Fig. 1 of the article is by far the most prevalent. This door provides a good $\frac{3}{4}$ " additional clearance for the shaft. When cutting the long end bell, remove the door and mounting ring, and then cut the bell the same length as the short bell. I believe the difficulties encountered by some builders must be due to the fact that they measure the long end bell from the outside edge of the door. This is an error. Measure from the surface of the door mounting ring. If this is done correctly no trouble will be encountered.

I must admit that this point was not made clear in the article for which the author expresses his sincere apologies. In self defense, however, reference is made to Fig. 3 in the article. If the long end bell shows up longer (neglecting the door) than the short end bell I will consume said unit independent of salt, pepper or other flavoring.

As an afterthought the way to do the job and eliminate further argument might be to add an extra inch to the measured value and then cut off a little at a time until the end-bell fits. This seems like the hard way, but it will result in the same dimensions.

Point 2:

After re-reading the article as it appeared in CQ I honestly believe that this point should have been explained further.

To start with the lower winding is indeed in series with the upper and as such carries the current of both windings. Considering, then, the current the lower winding would normally carry in the original installation, one would get 135 mills plus 20 mills or a total of 155 mills. It must be remembered, however, that this is a continuous rating. May I repeat—CONTINUOUS. This implies twenty-four hours a day. If ratings on commercial dynamotors are examined it will be found that intermittent ratings are roughly twice the continuous ratings. As a result neglecting for the moment that this

is a piece of surplus Army and Navy equipment a safe estimate of the rating on the lower high-voltage winding would be 310 mills. With 150 mills in the upper winding and 125 in the lower a load of only 275 mills is imposed on the lower winding. If the fact is considered that Uncle Sam demanded units which were greatly underrated the surface has not even been scratched with regard to the possibilities of this unit.

Our original concern was not for the lower winding. As mentioned, twice the value of a continuous rating seems to be a good value for ham work. Even with this, however, the upper winding comes a long way from running a transmitter with only 40 mills available. When the fact is considered that the upper winding is as capable as the lower, new light is thrown on the subject. If the writer may go even further out on a limb already a little shaky, may the comment be made that considering the relationship between intermittent and continuous ratings the dynamotor is not in the least bit overloaded but is actually running well within its capability.

In addition the authors ran tests on the units under the conditions of voltage and current tabulated in the article. A continuous test was run for a period of thirty minutes and no heating (the only destructive effect which need be considered under these conditions of operation) was noticed which would in any way become excessive. As a parting comment the measured efficiency was 62%, which is not too bad.

Point 3:

This is indeed a valid argument. As anyone knows, neglecting line losses, two batteries in parallel will share the current load imposed on them. Consider what happens when the engine of the car is started. If the current drawn by the starting motor is in order of 150 amps, which is a reasonable value, and the load is shared equally by the two batteries, relay 2 which is rated at only fifteen amps now suddenly must carry about seventy-five amps. This point delayed the building of the first unit for some weeks. The solution, however, came about of its own free will. If the auxiliary battery is connected into the system with fairly long cables as is usually the case, the cables apparently introduce enough resistance into the circuit to throw almost the entire starting load of the engine onto the original car battery which is connected to the starting motor by a short length of heavy cable.

There is no doubt that the heavier relay 2 is, the less chance there is for failure. An alternate solution for the doubting Thomas in the crowd is to provide the auxiliary battery with a relay which will disengage the battery as the starting motor is energized. This is felt to be an unnecessary gadget.

If the two batteries used are of different age and strength better operation with less chance for failure will be obtained if the stronger of the two batteries is used as the regular battery and the weaker of the two used as the auxiliary battery.

Point 4:

At the time this is being written (October 10) the following houses are advertising that they have PE-101-C dynamotors for sale:

Fair Radio Sales
132 South Main Street
Lima, Ohio

R W Electronics
1712 S. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 16, Ill.

Columbia Electronic Sales
522 South San Pedro
Los Angeles 13, Calif.

G. L. Electronics
905 S. Vermont Ave.
Los Angeles 6, Calif.

Arrow Sales, Inc.
7460 N. Varna
North Hollywood, Calif.

Possibly there are a few that we have missed, and if so we apologize for not mentioning them in the above list.

In closing we would like to indicate that the old adage about eating the pudding still applies. To date five of these units are in operation around Madison. They belong to W9GWK, W9RBI, W9IHB, W9PVN and W9WFZ. None of them have ever given any trouble.

The Private Life of CQ

Those Hamfest Announcements

A few weeks ago we were pleased to receive the following letter:

Tri-State Amateur Radio Society
Evansville, Indiana

Editor, CQ:

The members of the Tri-State Amateur Radio Society have asked me to express their appreciation to you for publishing the notice of our Hamfest in the September issue of CQ. Our attendance was considerably larger than last year in spite of inclement weather and we attribute the increase to the published notice.

/s/ Fred Sawyer, W9FJI
Secretary

The receipt of this letter emphasized that advance Hamfest publicity must be carefully considered when the plans are being made by the convention committee. It has been our experience that during last spring and summer only 30% of the Hamfest announcements could be used in CQ, because few people seem to take in consideration the advance manner of the amateur radio magazines.

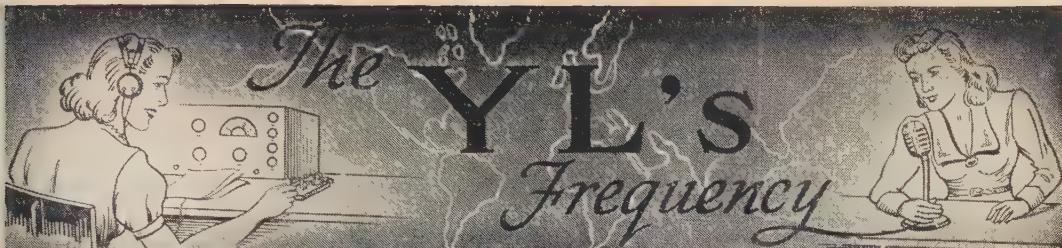
PLEASE—if you want an announcement of your Hamfest to appear in the proper issue of CQ be sure and send it in at least two months in advance. Don't do as so many have done in the past, send us a notice only three weeks before the Hamfest and then be offended because the announcement did not appear. The closing date for such material is the 20th of the second preceding month, but the earlier you have it in our hands the better chance it has of appearing.

Re: Another Standard of Comparison

CQ readers who are interested in constructing the exceptional mobile receiver described by B. Scherer, W2AEF in the November, 1952 issue may obtain a supplement sheet on this unit by writing the CQ Editorial office. This sheet contains all the data on errors and corrections in the printed schematic, places where you can purchase the necessary components and dope on possible substitutions.

Where Are You?

Will Mr. R. L. Douglas, please step forward and identify himself. His *Shack and Workshop* contribution appeared in a recent issue. We have no address to which we can forward his CQ subscription.



The YL's Frequency

Monitored by LOUISA B. SANDO, W5RZJ

959-C 24th Street, Los Alamos, N. Mexico

The nature of the mail this month makes us feel as though we were doing a Dorothy Dix column. But it's all interesting—see if you don't agree.

From an OM in Ohio we received the following:

"This probably is an unusual type of letter, but it is not intended as a joke.

"Would there be any way that single hams of either sex could find out who single hams of the opposite sex might be in order that possible friendships might be started without the very uncertain method of chance contacts and possible rather personal questions?

"I'm 27 years old and don't find it difficult to get a date if I'm willing to shelve my rather technical interests for the evening. I've tried to cultivate an interest in my hobby by posting a notice in a social club I belong to asking anyone interested if they'd like to contact out of town families or servicemen with free messages. The notice acts like poison.

"Possibly a notice to the effect could be run in CQ with the first contact by mail through a central address to avoid embarrassment. Subsequent contacts would be direct and, presumably, by radio.

"Despite all the standing jokes, there are quite a few men, myself included, who would like to meet a nice girl and get married, but who believe in looking for the right girl and not pick the first skirt that passes. Naturally, I'd like a companion who at least doesn't dislike my hobby—and preferably one who enjoys it.

"Any suggestions?"

Such a situation as he describes apparently does exist. We will not give here the call of the ham who wrote this letter, but if any YLs are interested in corresponding with him or contacting him on the air, drop your column editor a note, or postal; if you want to enclose a letter we'll be glad to forward it.

"Operation Ruby"

A letter from WØAUH, calls attention to a situation where hams can help:

"I write this letter for the sole purpose of asking what, if anything, can be done to help the person mentioned in the following quoted letter. I personally feel it our duty to help her in our own hams' way to finding desired friends beyond the family circle.

The following letter was lifted from the *Denver Sunday Post*, Sept. 21st, in Jane Sterling's column: Dear Jane: I have a sweet invalid sister who has been in a wheel chair her entire life. She is now 36 years old. She has taught our whole family patience, tolerance and shown us the beautiful side of life. We do everything we can for her, but it suddenly dawned on me the other day that it would certainly be thrilling for her to hear from your kind readers, even if it's just a postal card. We try so hard to think of different things to cheer her up, but it's almost impossible after 36 years. Her address is: Miss Ruby Snyder, Box 95, Hayden Lake, Idaho.

"After reading that letter it occurred to me that I had read of a similar account given in one of the late issues of CQ. I found the article as well as the picture in the June '52 issue of CQ, but know nothing about how WN7RHM, Illeana Schumacher, became interested in ham radio. But since she did, and with the able help of all those people, she is one of us now.

"Now you may ask, what is he driving at? It is this: Could someone be contacted to help the Snyders assist Ruby in obtaining at least a Novice license? With that coveted ham ticket, Ruby not only would be receiving her 'postals' (QSLs) but finding new friends via amateur radio with a whole new world unfolding before her as we have

(Continued on page 52)

These YL's gathered at Lynfield, Mass., for a luncheon meeting: Left to right, front row: WIMWI, SVN and HIIH. Second row: WNIURS, WNIUYH, WITRE, FTJ, RYJ, QON, MCW and BCU.

(Photo by WIUPZ.).





The complete 144-Mc phone transmitter can be built on two relatively small chassis. Power supply is at the left and the transmitter ending in a 2E26 is at the right. The VOM is used to check the final amplifier grid current.

Getting on Novice Phone

E. MILES BROWN, W2PAU, and EDWIN T. KEPHART, W2SPV

c/o CQ Magazine, 67 West 44th Street, New York 36, N. Y.

PART I OF TWO PARTS

This transmitter easily satisfies two requirements. It is simple enough for the Novice who wants to mix a little phone operation with his CW and it is efficient enough for the old-timer who would like to take a crack at 2 meters. An interesting part of the circuit is use of the "gating modulation" system described in the September issue.—Editor.

The Novice, when browsing through a radio magazine, often encounters an article describing a piece of equipment he'd like to build. But many of these articles consist more of a theoretical discussion of the subject than a how-to-build-it constructional treatment. A certain "know-how" seems to be expected. "Old Timers" usually spent considerable time in constructional endeavors. It was customary for a ham to start out by building a simple two-tube "blooperdyne" receiver and a one-tube transmitter. He gradually progressed to more complex circuits, and developed a technique of construction which could be applied even to v-h-f circuits. With the Novice it is different. If he is content to operate only on CW, he can work on 80 or 11 meters where it isn't too hard to get along with easy-to-build equipment. But if he wants

to try 'phone operation he must look to the two-meter band.

V-h-f circuits are supposed to be harder to build and get working than low-frequency circuit. Perhaps the biggest reason for this superstition is that the effects of wiring capacitance and inductance are more apparent at the v.h.f. bands. In the construction of an 80-meter rig short wiring is desirable—in a two-meter rig it is a MUST. For example, in an 80-meter rig the cathode leads to a tube may be several inches long, maybe passing through jacks for metering purposes. But we can't get away with this on two meters. Cathode leads must be short, even to the point of bending the tube socket terminals closer to the chassis to shorten the lead length. When bypassing a terminal to ground, the leads of the condenser must be so short that the condenser body is pulled tight against the terminal, whereas on the low frequencies one can use large mica condensers or even paper tubulars. Such units are a common cause of trouble on two-meters and it is wise to use smaller physical size low-inductance disk capacitors for coupling and bypassing.

Feeling that many Novices have been confronted

with the problem of building a rig for 2 meters, and lack the know-how required for successful v.h.f. construction, your authors designed a 5-tube two-meter low power phone transmitter. The rig has been purposely kept as simple as possible, and every effort was made to hold the price down; however, quality has not been sacrificed through the use of inferior components.

COIL DATA

L1-7 turns, $\frac{5}{8}$ " diameter, 16 turns per inch (B & W Miniductor #3007)

L2-7 turns, $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter, 16 turns per inch (B & W Miniductor #3003)

L3-5 turns, $\frac{5}{8}$ " diameter, #12 AWG (see text)

L4-2 turns, $\frac{5}{8}$ " diameter, hookup wire (see text)

Getting Started — The Circuit

Let's start with the schematic circuit diagram, shown on *Fig. 1*. For constructional purposes, the schematic as printed in a magazine is often too small for one to work from. Let us re-draw it. This will help us to better understand the wiring of the rig and saves the magazine from mutilation. Re-draw the circuit exactly as printed but make it larger—the larger the better—working on a piece of wrapping paper. Start with the tubes, drawing them in and numbering all socket terminals, next the resistors, condensers, coils, etc. Check your drawing against the original to be sure you have made no mistakes. Now let's look the circuit over and see what makes it work.

Tube, *V-1* (6AG7), is a crystal oscillator. This

R1, R4, R7, R10—100,
000 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w.
R2—68,000 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w.
R3—47,000 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w.
R5—1,200 ohm, 2w.
R6—1,000 ohm, 2w.
R8—25,000 ohm (IRC
Potentiometer,
type Q)

R9—1,000 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w.

R11—2,200 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w.

R12—100 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w.

R13—1 megohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w.

C1—50 μ uf. (Hammarlund HF50)

C2—35 μ uf. (Hammarlund HF35)

C3—30 μ uf. (Hammarlund HF30X)

C4, C5, C6, C7, C8,
C9, C12, C13, C14,
C15—1,000 μ uf.
disc ceramic
(Sprague High-K,
Erie Style 811, or
Centralab Type DD
Hi-Kaps)

C11—10,000 μ uf., disc
ceramic (Sprague
High-K, etc.)

C10—25 μ fd. 25v. elec-
trolytic (Cornell
Dubilier Blue
Beaver)

T1—I to 3 step up in-
terstage transformer
(Stancor A-63-
C)

J1—open circuit jack

J2—closed circuit jack
(Mallory A2A)

P1—power socket (Am-
phenol 86RPC4)

SI—crystal socket (Mil-
len 33102)

RFC1—see text

RFC2, RFC3—Ohmite
Z-144

Chassis 5 x 7 x 2 (Bud
CB 629)

Crystal—8 mc., range,
1/18th of desired
output frequency

Neon lamp socket (Di-
alco #705)

Neon lamp, #51 (GE
#NE51)

Power supply cable
plugs, power supply
end (Amphenol
78PM4)

Power supply cable
plugs, power supply
end (Amphenol
78PM4)

Grid clip (National
#24)

4 lug terminal strip
(Cinch Jones
#2004)

1 lug terminal strip
(Cinch Jones #51F)

V1, V2—6AG7

V3—2E26

V4—6V6

V5—6SN7GT

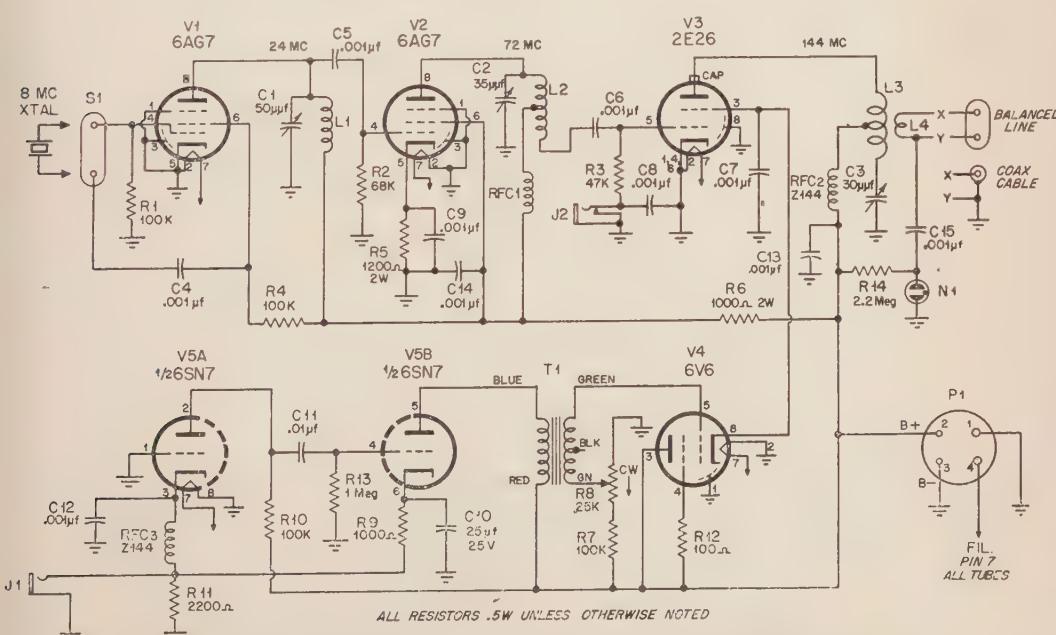


Fig. 1. Wiring schematic of the Novice phone transmitter.

particular circuit is a modification of the Pierce oscillator circuit. The grid and screen grid act as a triode oscillator controlled by the 8 mc. crystal and the plate tank circuit ($L1, C1$) is tuned to the 3rd harmonic or 24 mc. This energy is fed to the grid of $V2$ (6AG7) through coupling condenser ($C5$). This tube is a frequency tripler stage, the plate tank circuit ($L2, C2$) resonating at 72 mc. You will note that this LC combination is slightly different from the customary tank circuit found between two stages. In this form, it acts as a low-pass filter peaking at 72 mc. Choke, $RFC1$, is used to keep the r.f. out of the power supply. The tuned circuit also acts as an impedance matching network between the plate of $V2$ and the grid of $V3$ (2E26). This circuit is another form of the pi-coupling network in which the input capacitor consists of $C2$ plus the 6AG7 output capacitance. The output capacitor consists of the input capacitance of $V3$ (2E26) plus wiring strays. The 2E26 receives its r-f energy through $C6$. This is the final power output stage of this rig and is also a frequency multiplying stage, with its plate tank circuit resonating at 145 mc. (This tank circuit is another form of a pi-network, sometimes referred to as a "series tuned tank.") The two-meter signal is coupled from the final tank coil to the antenna by means of an output link coil $L4$. A

neon lamp $N1$ acts as a r-f power output indicator. Resistor, $R14$, supplies the necessary "keep alive" voltage for $N-1$ while r.f. is coupled to $N1$ via $C1$.

Modulation is accomplished by applying audio frequency voltage to the screen-grid of the first stage. The screen-grid voltage of $V3$ is supplied only through $V4$ (6V6). Those familiar with such circuits will recognize that $V4$ is acting as a "cathode follower" amplifier.¹ Tube $V5$ (6SN7) is a dual triode speech amplifier with the microphone connected in series with the first cathode. The microphone transformer or microphone battery is necessary. The cathode looks like a low impedance and the cathode currents of $V5$ pass through the mike. We can connect the mike in series with the cathode because the current will not exceed a safe level for the mike button. Resistor, $R11$, is shunt across the microphone to provide a cathode return for $V5$ when the microphone is removed. A.c. voltage is fed to the grid of $V4$ through $T1$. The transformer, having a step-up ratio of 1 to 3 gives us the required high a.f. signal voltage at the grid of $V4$. The resting carrier level control, $R8$, provides a controllable positive bias on the grid of $V4$. If the grid of $V4$ is driven positive a great amount of current flows through $V4$. This increases

1 See also "A System of Gating Modulation," C. Bishop, CQ, Oct. 1952, page 19.

HOLE	DESCRIPTION	QTY
A	1 1/4 DIA,	1
B	1 1/8 DIA,	5
C	3/8 DIA,	5
D	5/16 DIA,	6
E	# 28 DRILL,	20
F	# 33 DRILL,	2

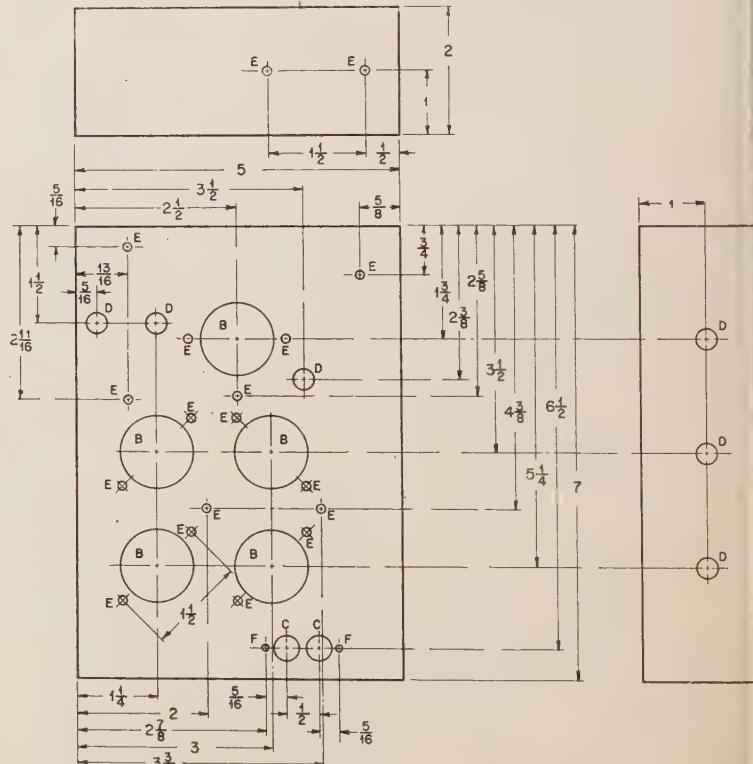
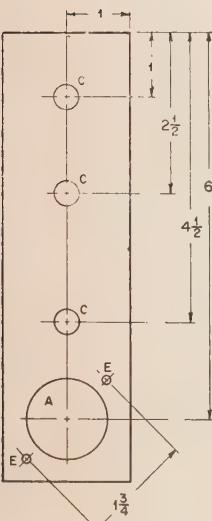
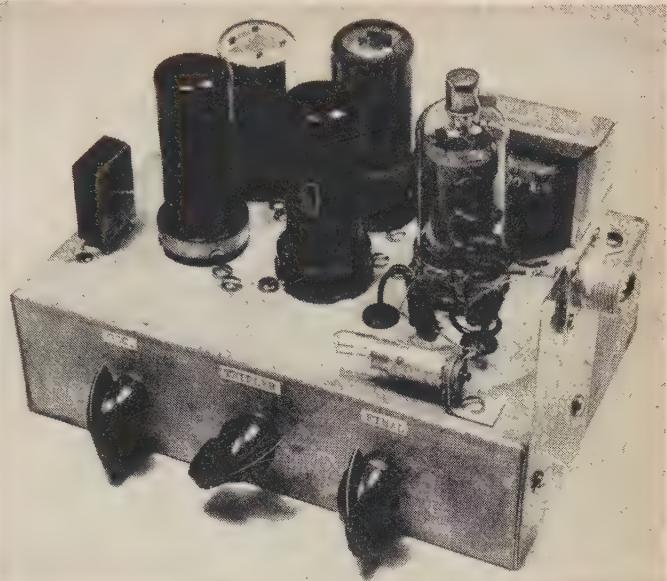


Fig. 2. Chassis layout diagram to be used if the instructions given in the text are followed. The rear skirt is at the left, front skirt at the right and right hand side at the top.

When viewed from the front the two metal 6AG7 tubes and the 2E26 are in the foreground with the 6SN7 and 6V6 in the rear. The output coil L3 is suspended between the plate cap of the 2E26 and the tuning condenser beneath the chassis. It passes through a rubber grommet in a 5/16-inch hole. This hole is not shown in Fig. 2 since it should be drilled when the exact position of C3 has been determined.



of current raises the cathode voltage of *V4*, and the screen voltage of *V3*. It is this varying screen voltage which performs the modulating task for *V3*. So much for the theory section. If one requires more information relative to a particular part of this transmitter he may find the same by referring to one of the various radio handbooks on the market.

Construction

In order to build this transmitter, there are several tools that are required. We are going to need something to cut our tube socket holes in the chassis along with several drills (size #33, #28, 5/16", 3/8"), screwdriver, pliers, diagonal wire cutters, soldering iron (a pencil type with a heavy tip will do), rule, square, knife, hammer, centerpunch and a small file. If one does not have access to chassis punches (1 1/8", 1 1/4", and 5/8"), a circle cutter (Fly Cutter) will do. If you do not have the tools with which to do the chassis work, you may have it done by your local tinsmith, garage or machine shop.

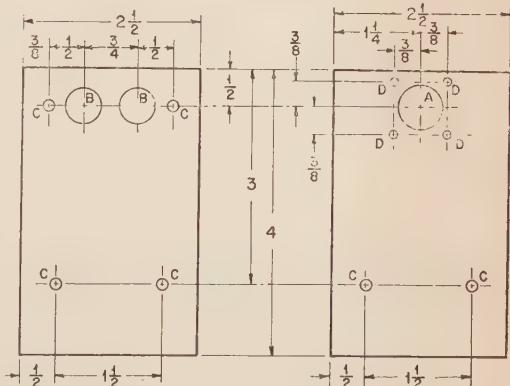
Figure 2 is a chassis layout and drilling plan for the transmitter. This layout applies *only* if the parts in the parts list are used and no substitutions are made. We would prefer that no substitutions be made—the parts listed are available on the market. The suggestion, "use this, it is just as good!" often leads to the constructor's despair.

We chose to use a *Bud # CB629* chassis. This is a zinc electro-plated chassis measuring 5 x 7 x 2 inches with a turned-in bottom edge. Do not use a painted or anodized chassis, as it is difficult to effect a good ground connection on these surfaces. When you buy the chassis don't unwrap it—lay out your drilling pattern on the paper wrapper. If it has been unwrapped, re-cover the chassis with wrapping paper securing it with *Scotch Tape*. Make your layout with a sharp pointed pencil, marking all hole sizes. When you have finished marking, try fitting the parts to the layout drawing, and,

when satisfied, center punch all marks to be drilled. Proceed to drill right through your layout paper. If you are using chassis punches, drill $\frac{3}{8}$ " holes for the punches if using a "fly cutter", drill the right size pilot hole. Leaving the paper on for layout purposes keeps the chassis clean; if a mistake is made during layout, the chassis can be repapered.

(Continued on page 67)

HOLE	DESCRIPTION	QTY
A	5/8 DIA	4
B	1/2 DIA	2
C	# 28 DRILL	6
D	# 33 DRILL	4



Layout of the antenna terminal bracket. If the antenna is to be fed with 300-ohm lead prepare the bracket shown on the left. It will fit a National FWG terminal strip. The bracket on the right is for a co-ax connector such as the Amphenol 83-IR. The bracket should be made from rather sturdy metal, or might even be cut from quarter-inch thick polystyrene. The antenna coil L4 is soldered directly across the connector and pushed into the middle of coil L3.

Amateur Teletype

As Reported by WAYNE GREEN, W2NSD

1379 East 15th Street, Brooklyn 30, N. Y.

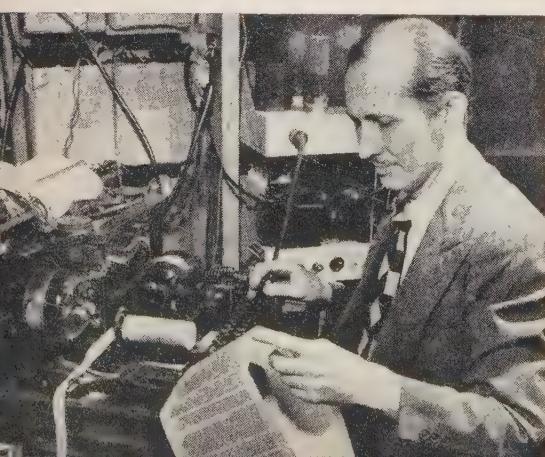
More and more stations are getting on the air with RTTY every month. The threatened activity in Dayton has burst with W8PTF working W4PC1 (Covington, Ky.) regularly on two meters and getting a big bang out of it. They expect to work W8WJC, up near Cleveland, as soon as their work schedules permit. Jerry has been figuring in the news due to his recent RTTY contact with W9TQ (Milwaukee) on two meters. W9DDG up in Sheboygan copied both sides of this QSO but missed out since Vic, W9TQ, thought he had gone to bed.

Boston is going strong on both two and six meters . . . Holyoke is stepping up activity . . . New York is going strong. Say, maybe I should shine the spotlight on myself (with modesty), and mention that W2NSD is putting out a better two-meter signal now that he has his . . . no, now that I have my rig up in the pent house on Fifth Avenue. I generally leave the printer on every Tuesday and Thursday all day and may soon have it on all the time (as soon as I put in the W6AEE auto-start circuit described on page 36). This change has put me in touch with a lot of the local gang and has even gotten me a couple of contacts with W2JAV, a hundred miles off.

W4OLL sent through a message via MARS saying that the MARS now has a weekly F.S.K. schedule on 3497.5 kc. for one hour on Saturday nights from 1700-1800 EST. This might make something interesting for you gentlemen to monitor in order to check your equipment . . . WØHFU is finally about ready to put Minneapolis on the air. There has been a lot of interest up there for some time, but not much activity.

A letter just came from W2RTW (Elmira, N. Y.) that is fairly typical. It was typed by his XYL since he was too busy playing with the teletype to do it. "I've been having too much fun to write—I received all my equipment several weeks ago and of course on the day it arrived I couldn't wait to try it. Hooking it up was some job. Talk about haywire!"

John E. Williams, W2BFD, father of amateur radio teletype and source of our printers.



An RTTY PARABLE

Once upon a time, so the fable goes, there was a traffic expert named, Mr. Friendly. He was "high brass" in a club interested in all types of vehicular traffic. Mr. Friendly was the precise sort of gentleman and often collected many facts and figures.

It was brought to his attention one day, by a group of about 400 people, that a certain road could be made a direct line between two great cities. At the present time there was no road capable of handling really high speed traffic. Present traffic, such as it was, went via devious routes, or if it tried the direct route it soon found that it was impassable.

Mr. Friendly, a methodical soul, set up a tent by the side of this proposed route and started to count the traffic. The first day he saw an A-1 team of oxen wallow belly-deep in the mud and finally struggle through. They were followed by a pair of VHF grasshoppers that jumped off in the general direction. Mr. Friendly never found out what happened to them.

On the second day, a horse and cart eleven meters long started down the road, but finally gave up in disgust. Then on the third day, Mr. Friendly discovered a trail near the direct route. He conveniently pointed it out to the man who came speeding along at 65 miles an hour. Much to the driver's consternation he found the trail filled to capacity with Novices just learning to creep and walk.

Thereupon Mr. Friendly reported that he had made a comprehensive personal study of the situation and had arrived at three conclusions, namely:

- (1) There was insufficient volume of traffic to warrant a high speed road and his count confirmed this assumption.
- (2) The high speed equipment was not sufficiently familiar to the rest of the club members.
- (3) The Novice trail could be widened and could then accommodate all those who wanted to speed along at 65.

Mr. Friendly then retired to his "club" and sold his tent.

I had the wires strung all over the place. Having no diagram of any kind I just put the wires where I thought they ought to go and, believe it or not, worked right off, amid much sparking and flash. It printed! A generous application of condensers and resistors eliminated the sparks. I can copy commercials (get the weather and news almost every day), but am too far from any ham activity rig now. I am anxiously awaiting 40 meter operation.

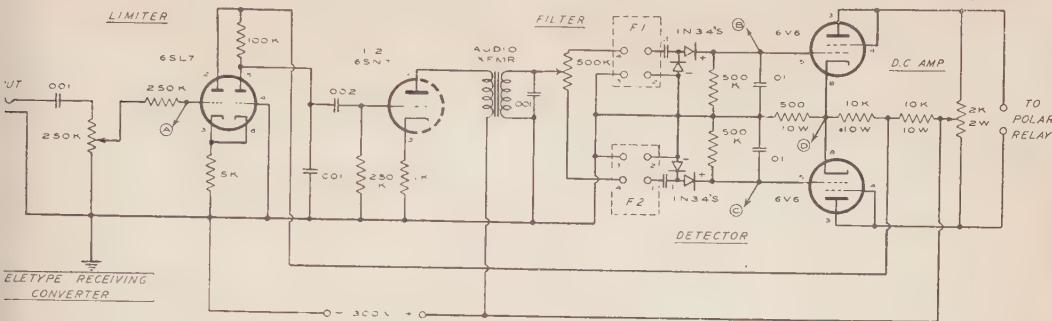


Fig. 1. The original teletype receiving converter unit designed by Merrill Swan, W6AEE.

Receiver Stabilization

One of the more difficult problems that comes with a shift of RTTY to the lower frequencies is that of drift. The only receiver that I have heard about that is stable enough is the Collins 75A. Since we all can't afford that, we must turn elsewhere for a solution to the problem. Actually it isn't very difficult. The receiver drift usually is a combination of the local oscillator drift and the b.f.o. drift. The use of an external oscillator to provide a beat with the incoming signal makes the b.f.o. unnecessary and greatly reduces the local oscillator drift problems since the signal will be perfectly readable as long as it stays within the pass-band. The external oscillator must, of course, be stable. I would recommend a crystal unit that is set on all the time. This is a logical method since the teletype stations will be operating on fixed frequency channels. A very stable VFO would be more flexible and wouldn't be too difficult to build. Some sort of attenuation for the injection voltage should be built so that the signal from the oscillator can be adjusted to the same order of magnitude as the incoming signal. This means that it will be necessary to build the oscillator in a well shielded box and that all of the TVI prevention methods should be lavished on both it and the power leads coming from it. If you manage to make a unit such as this and get it working how about sending me the details on it?

W6AEE Teletype Terminal Equipment

This simple unit is all that is necessary to operate your teletype printer through your regular station equipment for the AFSK bands (two, six, and eleven meters). For the low frequency bands an FSK exciter is not necessary (such as the one described in the October column). This design would seem to be about the ultimate in simplicity without sacrificing performance. The circuit has been boiled down to four tubes for the receiving converter (or perhaps I should say three and a half tubes), one half for the audio oscillator, one for the auto-start (yes, this even has auto-start), an oscilloscope, and two rectifiers. The special parts necessary, the filters and audio oscillator transformer, are readily available in the surplus market, dwindled as it is. If you were dead broke back in 1948 you probably already have these units; these components are pirated from. Certainly one of your friends will have them.

This unit was born on the west coast as the result

of about thirty Model 12 teletype machines finding their way into amateur hands back some four years ago. Merrill Swan, W6AEE, faced with the printer and no place to plug it into the station receiver, looked through all of the technical publications he could get a hand on: no information. Investigation of the printer disclosed that d.c. keyed on and off was necessary for operation. The problem then was to get this keyed d.c. from the two standard teletype tones: 2125 and 2975 cycles.

This called for a selective amplifier to separate the two tones, rectify them, and use the resultant voltage to operate a relay which would key the d.c. to the printer. Many of the teletype gang have been through the gamut of methods for separating the two tones: W6HZR tried several different R/C type filters, as did W2BFD and W6AEE. W2HQ and W3ODF have R/C filters in their present converters, though I believe that they are the only ones now using this system. The others all came to the conclusion that the L/C type filter section gave better performance and freedom from trouble. The W2BFD converter, described in the November 1946, CQ, uses two L/C filter sections for each tone channel made from 50L6 audio output transformers. Since this circuit is still being built by quite a few of the new teletype stations these filter units are available commercially made, \$16 for the set of four. The W4OLL converter, September 1952, CQ, used L/C filters made out of toroid coils. These filters suffer only from being a bit difficult to make. The W6AEE modification of the filter units from the 733D surplus receiver presents one of the quickest sources of teletype filters. With this unit, you may get on the air with teletype for under \$75!

Limiter

As you may be aware, it is quite necessary to provide a constant signal amplitude for operation of the rectifier and d-c amplifier circuits in the converter. To accomplish this, a 6SL7 with a fairly low value of plate voltage and a common cathode resistor (with grounded grid in the second section) is used, thereby providing limiting on both positive and negative peaks. Doubt has been expressed as to the validity of using such a limiter due to the possibility of generating harmonics in the pass-bands of the filters. I have not

1. J.N. Brown, "A Teletype Receiving Adaptor," CQ, Sept. 1952, p30: "It is a fact that in any system limiting will in effect destroy the dynamic range of the tone selecting filters."

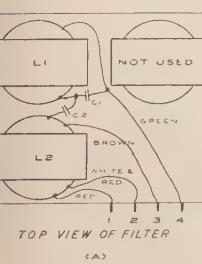


Fig. 2. Pictorial (A) and schematic (B) diagrams of the W6AEE modification of filter units found in the BC-733D and R89/ARN5 receivers. The test circuit (C) is used in the alignment of the modified units.

found this to be true. The action of this circuit provides approximately 60 db of limiting. It is not (of course) to be assumed that this gives A.V.C. action, since limiting could have been provided by only adding two more tubes and a small interstage transformer. In favor of simplicity the limiter was used.

The capacitors used between the limiter and the amplifier stage, in conjunction with the shunt capacitors and the capacitor across the secondary of the transformer which feeds the two filters, provide some band-pass action. A normal band-pass filter would require three toroids (or coils) and three capacitors, so it was dropped in favor of the above R/C combination.

Since the incoming signal is frequently a combination of mark and space tones, noise, QRM, and heavens knows what else, it is advisable to remove as much of the superfluous as possible, thereby simplifying the task of the filters. The more expensive commercial and military installations use rather elaborate filters to remove all but the 2000 to 3000 cycle range.

Auto-Start

Additional "equivalent filter action" is obtained by use of the auto-start feature (Fig. 3). This version of the auto-start circuit is truly automatic in that it can be actuated by any signal that is above the noise level and requires no time clock or additional equipment. Also, it provides freedom from miscopy due to phone QRM or multiple reception of teletype on the same frequency.

Basically, it is very similar in action to the voice operated transmitter control which is used for single sideband operation. D.c. from the two filtered signals is connected to a potentiometer. The arm of this potentiometer is connected through a 10-megohm resistor to the grid of a 6SN7. Across the grid to cathode is connected a 1.0 ufd. condenser in parallel with 5-megohm resistor. The cathode is biased above ground to a value such that with noise only being received no plate current flows. When a 2125 cycle mark signal is received, a positive bias is applied to the grid, causing the relay in the plate circuit to close, furnishing 110 v.a.c. to the teletype motor. The 5-megohm resistor across the 1.0 ufd. capacitor will discharge and cause the relay to drop out if a space signal is longer in duration than the "letter" character which has five space pulses. To determine the correct value of this resistor for a given capacitor, hold the "letters" key down when transmitting and lower the value of the resistor from 5 megohms until the relay opens and then add a small amount of resistance (10K-50K). After this adjustment, tune in a phone station and it will be found that the signal will not operate the relay. When a phone station interferes with the teletype signals no cutoff of the auto-start will be observed until the phone signal becomes stronger than the teletype or causes more than an equivalent amount of "space" signal. When this occurs the auto-start will shut off your printer.

Amplifier and Filters

Following the limiter, a single stage class A amplifier is used to build up the level of the signal. The plate

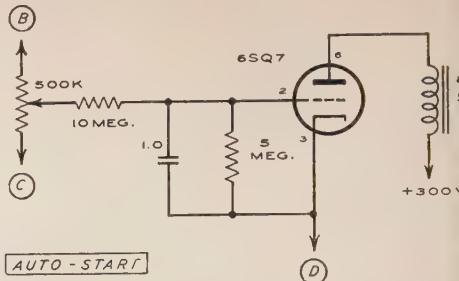


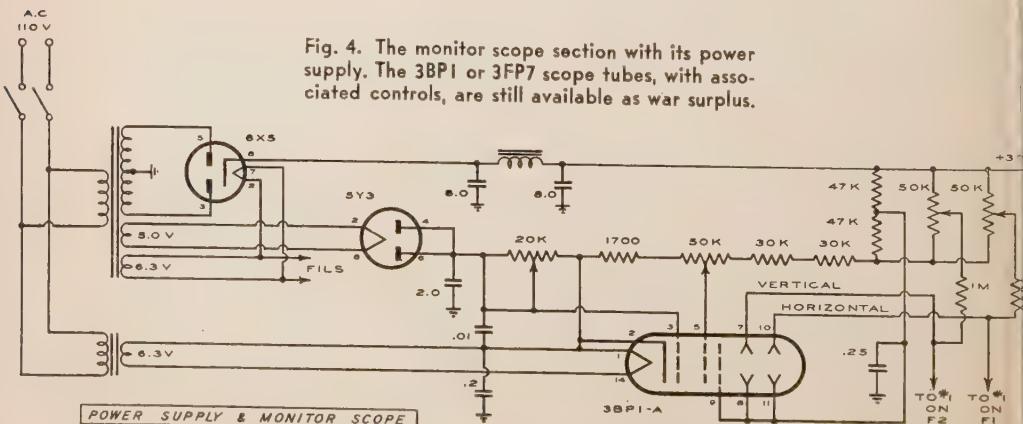
Fig. 3. The fully-automatic auto-start circuit. "equivalent filter action" precludes breakup or miscopy due to phone QRM and other spurious interference.

circuit is coupled through a standard audio transformer to the two filters, thereby providing the proper impedance match between the 6SN7 amplifier and the filters. The potentiometer is for balancing the input to the filters. Since one filter is frequently more efficient than the other it would be wise to have some compensation control.

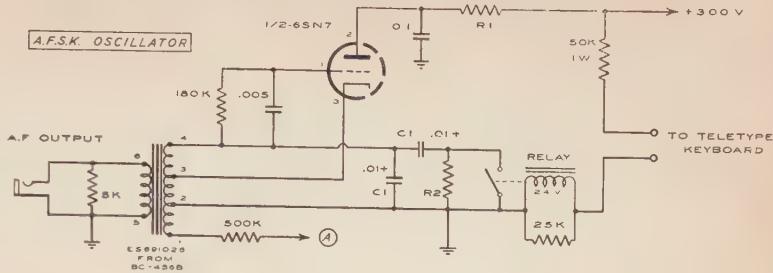
The filter units were removed from one of the path receivers which are still available in some surplus. They are the 90- and 150-cycle filters in the BC-733D and R89/AR5 receivers. To move the filter units to the new frequency the following procedure was used: Remove the top cover by a small bladed screwdriver and hammer. This is done if you start along one side and pry the cover off the case. When all four sides are loose, break the little terminal block loose from the cover. Next, heat the case in a warm oven. When the wax flows, put it into a can and save it. After cooling the filter capacitors loose from the inductors. Some of these filters have three coils, others only two. In either case, only two coils are to be reused. View the open side of the filter, with the terminals near the viewer (Fig. 2a), retain the two coils on the left. The coil on the upper right can be discarded. Capacitors are to tune to the new frequencies (values in Fig. 2b) should be put in place of the removed condensers. Next, the four screws which hold the core of the inductor. Using the test set up shown in Fig. 2c, and an source of 2125 and 2975 cycles, proceed to spread the gap until the desired frequency is obtained. A small gap gives a lower frequency and a large gap a higher frequency. It is easier to adjust the "pass" frequency (L2), then connect the parallel tuned coil-capacitor (L1) for the null frequency. Then recheck for the and readjust if necessary.

To go into maddening detail: Connect a source of 2125 cycles to the input of the first filter unit and L2 for a maximum reading on the meter. Change input to 2975 cycles and adjust L1 for a minimum

Fig. 4. The monitor scope section with its power supply. The 3BPI or 3FP7 scope tubes, with associated controls, are still available as war surplus.



5. The tone oscillator circuit. The output is fed to the converter for local copy to the transmitter modulator for AFSK operation.



ding. Recheck L2 on the lower frequency and then on the higher frequency for they will have a tendency to interact. With the second filter start with 2975 cycles and adjust L2 for maximum; change to 2125 cycles and adjust L1 for minimum. Repeat a few more times. While all this adjusting may sound a bit difficult, anyone who can neutralize an r-f amplifier should be able to do it simple. Mica or hard cardboard should be placed over the air gaps of the two inductors and then the four nuts tightened. Again, recheck the response of the filters. Next, heat the wax and pour it over the coils and capacitors. When cool, check the response again. If necessary, final adjustments can be made by loosening the screws and opening or closing the coil gaps as needed. Finally, clean the covers with a coarse file and rasp and resolder them in place.

Rectifiers

The rectifiers used in this unit are of the 1N34/1N38 manium variety. The purpose of these units is to furnish a voltage (d.c.) to the next stage which is proportional to the audio voltage coming from the ears. To provide a greater value of d-c for a given small a simple voltage doubler circuit is used.

D. C. Amplifier

The outputs of the two rectifiers are both positive in polarity. With no signal the cathode bias on the 6V6's provides almost plate current cutoff. Proper d-c bias adjustment is obtained from the 2000-ohm potentiometer on the 6V6 plate circuit. The circuit can be adjusted by putting a meter across the polar relay terminals and, if no signal input, adjusting for zero voltage. If you desire to install a meter permanently across the polar relay to indicate the mark and space signals, it is best to use a zero-center meter. An 0.5 ma. each scale center, together with a 50,000-ohm series resistor, will do nicely.

There are several available polar relays which will work this circuit. The W.E. 215A normally comes with the type machine and is ideally suited for this application. The Wheatstone relay ditto. The W.E. 239 relay is available from a leading supply house (Herbach and demann, Philadelphia, Penn.) for about \$4 and quite satisfactory. Some adjustment of the relay may be necessary to get perfect copy. The letters "R" and "Y" are usually sent alternately to make this instrument.

Tone Oscillator

The transformer for this circuit can be taken from the surplus SCR-522, the ARC-5, or the 274N sets. The cost of the 274N modulator (BC-456) units is still about \$100.00 dollars. This transformer is used for tone generation in this equipment. The two .01 μ fd. condensers in the diagram are approximate. A capacity decade is very handy for adjusting the tone oscillator. First adjust the oscillator for 2975 cycle output, then close the keying relay and vary the other condenser for 2125 cycle output. The relay that comes with the 274N modulator will do nicely for the keying relay. Adjust the contacts for 0.005" to 0.010" clearance. Any small relay will do the job if this one is not handy. The output of the oscillator is fed to the converter for local copy and to the transmitter modulator for AFSK operation.

Oscilloscope

All that is necessary to add the 'scope is an additional power supply and a few resistors and capacitors. This additional power supply (5Y3) is a negative voltage source for the scope. With the values shown in Fig. 4 there is +300 volts from

front, top and rear views of the complete assembled W6AFF receiving converter.

the "B" supply, plus approximately -420 volts (1.414 x 300), giving 720 volts—quite adequate for the 3BP1 or 3FP7 type scope tube. These are still available, as surplus, for two to three dollars. Focus, brightness, and centering controls are provided. Voltage, adequate to give approximately two inches peak-to-peak deflection, is available from the output of the filters (terminal #1 on the filters). The ease with which FSK signals can be tuned in makes this circuit important for any teletype converter unit.

Construction

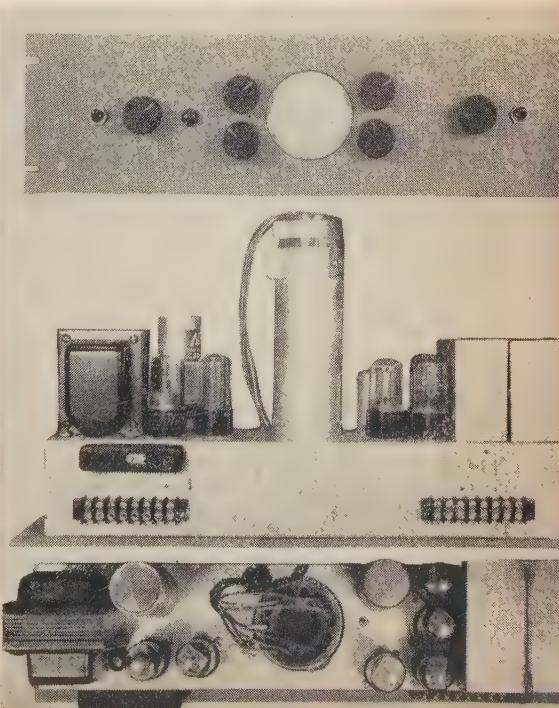
In order to keep the original idea of a simple unit, a chassis 4" x 3" x 17" was chosen. A standard 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 19" panel mounts the unit for either relay rack use or under the model 12 teletype stand. The tone oscillator keying relay and auto-start relay are mounted inside the "chassis". Terminal strips are provided to enable changes or additions to be made easily.

The input of the converter is designed for high impedance and if the audio output of your receiver is low impedance it will be necessary to use an additional step-up transformer.

Power Supply

Any small power transformer should work well. Plan on using a unit that has about 650 volts (c.t.) at 70 ma. The UTC R-11 is used in the pictured unit. Any filter choke that will handle 70 ma. can be used.

There you have the information on one of the simplest teletype converters I have yet seen. This whole thing should take only a few hours to put together. Thus, with a \$55 printer and a \$20 converter, you are on the air with teletype. Incidentally, machines are still available. The demand has increased lately quite a bit, but even so there seems to be no great difficulty in getting them.



DX



AND OVERSEAS NEWS

Gathered by DICK SPENCELEY, KV4AA

Box 403, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

Our heartiest congratulations to the following on achieving WAZ:

No. 282 VK2AM Lee Cuffe 40-151.

We also welcome the following newcomer to the Honor Roll:

GM2DBX 36-156 Phone.

* * * * *

The advent of ZD7A, St. Helena, touched off one of the biggest dogfights your narrator has been privileged (?) to hear. With all the stateside kilowatts beamed on ZD7 and with KV4 right in line you could practically light a neon bulb off of any piece of metal down here. Unfortunately, all that has been said in the past about calling rare DX on his frequency, and appeals to this effect by ZD7A, went unheeded by hundreds of stations including, I am sorry to say, a great number of experienced DX'ers who certainly should have known better. KP4KD counted over eighty stations, in a two-hour period, calling him on or so near his frequency that efforts to pull him in were impossible. DX hogs gave no respite while ZD7A was in actual QSO but called continuously. ZD7A's attempts to contact W8DDDS were violated in this manner. My sympathy sure went out to Russ who was probably so mad at the time that you could have lit a cigarette off him. As ZD7A was a fairly slow operator this made things doubly difficult. Faster operation would have eaten into the pileups in a much shorter time with a resultant lessening of the QRM. This, of course, is no slam at

ZD7A whose efforts are certainly appreciated in face of what might be described as "overwhelming odds" during the first days of operation. Arthur have the field buffalooed for a while by hopping and forth from 008 to 076 but the masterminds caught up with that and QSY'd right along with

We have always maintained that a DX station in such a position would immeasurably facilitate things by requesting calls 30 or 40 kc. up or down from his operating frequency and repeating request after each QSO. Somebody, some day, hope, will try it!!

As 1952 staggers to a close we can look back on very successful DX year. To the following stations who played a big part in making this so, thanks your efforts:

VQ1RF (VQ4RF, VQ4CO,
W5HBM and VQ3KIF)
ZS2MI Van
FD8AA/FD8AB
EA9DC (EA8AW)
2C2AB/ZC2MAC (VS7MC)
FL8MY/4WIMY/616MY/VQ6MY
(HZIMY/W6MLY)
VS5ELA (WØELA)
FP8AI through FP8AQ
ZD7/ZD7B (ZS6GV)
VR4AF/YJ1AB (VK2QZ)
LB6XD, FB8BB, VK1BS, C3AR,
KS6AA, VP5BH, ZK1BC,
KC6QY and others.

At Time of Writing

ZD7A appeared on the scene on October 11th as mentioned. We hear that he may also put in some operating time at ZD8. In any case he was due to sail for England or about November 3rd. Among the many contacts St. Helena, we note the following few: CX1FY, W1LU7CD, W6GPB, W3BES, W8DDDS, W5ASG, W2W6GDJ, W2BXA, W1ME, W1FH, W6CUQ, W30KG4AF, W5MPG, W7VY, W6AM, VE2NI, KP4JE, W2APU, LU6AJ, W5CKY, W2HUQ, W2CE3AG, W8JIN, W4TO, W1HX, W6SN, W8PQQ, VE4RO. See QTH column.

YJ1AB has been active recently on 7020 and VK2QZ, ex VR4AF, is at the key. Bob maintains contact with VK at 0800 and 1000 GMT. All QSL's should be sent to the address listed in the QTH column.

HZIMY writes that there will be no more DX for him, with the possible exception of another short trip to Qatar, until next spring when he plans to set up at CR8 and YA3. He also has a VQ9 trip in the works for next year, but he will not be on that trip personally. All QSL's for FL8, 4W1, 6L6 and VQ6 have been answered, as received so if you have not received yours at date of reading it is suggested you forward him other one at once. Dick intends to close these logs shortly. Only about fifty per cent of the cards for



(Photo Courtesy of No. Calif. DX Club bulletin)

W6MHB, Johnny Beck (40-184) is pictured above with his neat layout. The finals run from 300 to 450 watts on 3.5, 7, 14, 21 and 28 mc. Antennas, located on a hill 500 ft. from the transmitter, include a small rhombic on Europe, a four-section 8JK, and ground planes on 80 and 20.

1953 160-METER DX TESTS

This will announce the 1953 series of "Top Band" 160-meter DX tests arranged by the English and the East Coast U.S.A. Amateurs, All 160-meter stations are invited to participate.

Main Tests—Jan. 11th and 25th, Feb. 8th and 22nd.

Preliminary Test—Dec. 28th.

Times, each date: From 0500 GMT to 0800 GMT.

W and VE stations call CQ DX on the hour and each succeeding ten minutes thereafter. DX stations will call W and VE at five minutes past the hour and each succeeding ten minutes thereafter. G stations are mainly found between 1775 and 1795 kcs. It is expected that there will be South American, African, New Zealand and much European DX on the air. Let's all join in and make these tests a success. Reports from W and VE stations should be sent to W1BB while DX stations may send their reports to Austin J. Forsythe, 49 Victoria Street, London SW1, England.

30's have been received.

HZ1MY says his method of calling from VQ6 worked very well and will probably be followed in other spots. He doubts if he could hold up again under a barrage of calls hurled at him when operating from VIMY. To dispel any doubts that Dick has not actually visited these spots we were sent a notarized statement which reads as follows:

"Jedda, Saudi Arabia, Oct. 6, 1952. To whom it may concern. This is to certify that on the following dates I operated the amateur radio station HZ1MY of G. R. McKercher in his absence and contacted him at FL8MY on May 23, 1952, 4W1MY on July 10, 1952, FL8MY on July 25, 1952, 6L6MY on August 26, 1952 and VQ6MY on September 18, 1952. He was at the following locations on the dates stated. Djibouti French Somaliland May 23, 24, 25, July 25, 26, 27. Sana Yemen July 10, 11, 12. Dukhan Qatar August 26, 27. Hargeisa British Somaliland September 18, 19, 20. For any further verification I may be contacted at the following address: Mr. Andrew J. Andreou (Chief Operator Saudi Arabian Government Radio-Station) Post Box 147 Dejedda Saudi Arabia—Signed A. J. Andreou."

SV5, SV6. As stated in Nov. CQ we regret to advise that 4X4BX was unable to obtain permission from the local government for this operation and was forced to call it off. Sam has not given up, however, and will endeavor to get the necessary OK via diplomatic channels some time next year.

ZC5VR, we are advised by VK4FJ, is active on 14-mc one, 14284, he is located in Sandakan, British North Borneo, where he works as an electrician. He skeds 31EZ. Status of his prefix is not quite clear to us as Sandakan is the capital city on the Borneo east coast and should come under a VS4 call. See QTH's.

OQØ. OQ5RA advises that Belgian Congo officials have agreed on a change of prefix of the trust territory Ruanda Urundi from OQ5 to OQØ. The International Bureau at Berne will be so informed. We trust this action will favorably influence the listing of Ruanda Urundi as a separate country. Presently active there are OQ5CZ and OQ5DZ.

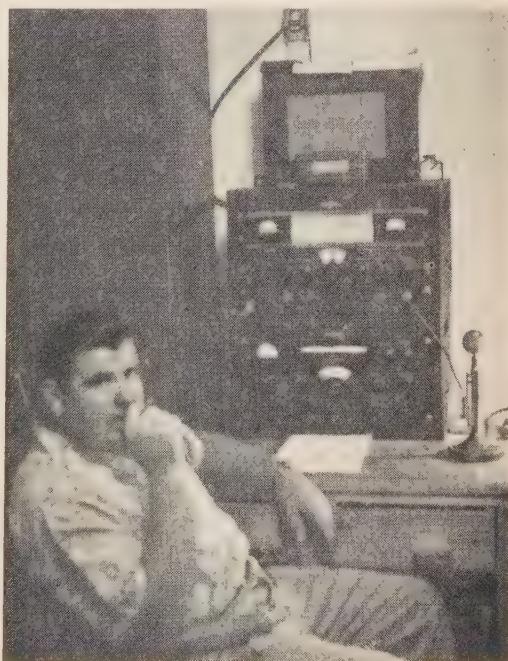
CEØAA, CE3AG wishes to advise that, if and when, his radio expedition goes to Easter Island, as set forth in Nov. CQ (this may be influenced by the recent Chilean Presidential election), the following operating procedure will be maintained: CE3AG will take care of the CW end and transmit on the low ends of the 14-, 21- and 28-mc bands. CE3CZ, Arnold, will handle the phone end and preferably on 14,100 and 28,100 kc. Do NOT call CEØAA on his own frequency. The operator will indicate what part of the band he wishes to receive

answers on (10U, 15U, etc.). All QSO's will be of the contest type, confined to a simple RST report. Additional remarks may be sent with your QSL. Plans are made to have CEØAA on the air 24 hours a day to give all a chance to QSO during their short stay.

MP4BAF has been heard in Qatar on 7048 (Oct.) while MP4HBK holds forth in Trucial Oman, A3, 14120 . . . VQ2JW is operating from Barotseland, a province in VQ2 land which 2JW says should be counted separately. . . . VP2AJ has been heard active on A3 around 14182 while VP2MD skeds his brother, VP6JV, 7045, 1215 z. . . . From W8PQQ via SM5ARP we hear that VQ4CO will be active at VQ1CO, Zanzibar, during December. . . . ZS6ZU/Marion Island has been reported by KG4AF, 14131, A3. QSL to home QTH. . . . Burt also reports VK1RR, Macquarie Is. is on each day 0530z, 046.

There will be increased ham activity in VP7, we are told by W4COK, with construction of Air Force installations on Grand Turk Island, Bahamas. Licenses have been granted W ham by the VP7 govt. with the very kind help of VP7NM. Future plans call for like installations on ZD7. . . . VK9YT ops from New Ireland. He counts same as New Guinea. . . . VS6CG advises there will soon be a VS4 active (ZC5VR ?). . . . VK4FJ is getting QSL from AC4NC with assist from VU2JG. AC4NC visited Calcutta week of Oct. 10th.

Notes from F9RS: Chandernagor is now, officially, a dependency of India so FN8AD, located there, must be looked on as a 'pirate' with no value for certificates. The Indian towns of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yanan remain in the French Union with the (possible) prefix of FN8 but there is no ham activity there at present. . . . FF8PJ is again QRV. . . . FR7ZA is active, usually on 14050 CW and 14150 A3. He looks for east coast U.S.A. QSO's from 1130 to 1300 GMT. . . . Five FB8's, BA BB BC BE and BH, are now active. Two others will be on soon. . . . FO8AD skeds W6VFR and W6UHA on Sats. A3 380. . . . 3A2's AH AJ and AU are on 14-mc phone. . . . The calls of FD3AB and FG7XA are being pirated. 8AB is in France on vacation while 7XA is QRT (Oct.) but should be active now. . . . DLØ calls are German Club Stations. . . . The pneumatic raft "Heretique" with Dr. Bombard, mentioned in previous issues, will carry no radio. Original plans called for communication between an HB9 station and the raft (3A8D) whereby the raft would answer with a 'dot' for yes and a 'dash' for no. Dr. Bombard seeks to prove that one may exist on products of the sea only and hopes to reach U.S.A. (Seems to us that it's hard



Above we see Dick McKercher, Jedda, Saudi Arabia, better known as HZ1MY FL8MY 4W1MY VQ6MY W6MLY—Nuff Sed!!



Pictured above are the North California DX Club Committee, host, this year for the annual No. and So. Calif. DX Club conference. Standing (L to R) W6WB (40-224), W6TI (40-213) Chairman, W6TT (40-229). Sitting (L to R) W6ATO (40-165), W6DZZ (40-229) Pres. No. Cal. DX Club Inc. This get-together promises to be a gala event and will be held at the Californian Hotel, Fresno, Calif. on Saturday and Sunday, January 17th and 18th, 1953. All WAZ and DXCC Amateurs throughout the world are invited to attend. Reservations may be made to the No. Calif. DX Club, W6TI Chairman, P. O. Box 75, Oakland, Calif.

enough to exist on land.)

Notes from the West Gulf Bulletin: VQ8AL, via W5NMA, says, There are five licensed stations in Mauritius. VQ8AD is on very little on account of QRL. VQ8AE has closed down. VQ8AF is mostly interested in CW traffic with Chagos Islands. VQ8AY has also closed down. This leaves VQ8AL as the only ham operating regularly from VQ8 land. . . . From W5ALA: VP5BF (Turks and Caicos) is on 020 or 074 from 1500/1600z each Sunday. He skeds W4LUV. . . . From VE3KF: ZD9AA operates 21 Mc. each day around low end 1600z.

"SOS SOS de KW6BI," greeted the ears of W6LW at 0330z Sept. 15th. Roy established contact at 0348 and received first news of the devastating typhoon which swept over Wake Island on that date. KW6BI (W6WYK), Merle Russ of Redwood City, Cal., a radio technician for PAA, was operating his rig from an abandoned pill-box with his emergency generator located in another. His equipment was later inundated as waves swept over the island. Thus, again, Ham Radio was on the job and news of this disaster was forwarded to Naval Authorities a full eight hours ahead of other sources, a fact which was probably instrumental in an earlier initiated rescue operation. Nice going Merle!!

From the L.A. Times: "Trieste Rado Ham Tunes in Barbados Uncle by Chance: Rome, Sept. 30 (AP) U.S. Army Sgt. Joe S. Martin, operating from AG2AB, contacted VP6SD in Barbados, B.W.I. 'Say' he asked VP6SD, 'do you know any Martins there? I was born in Port of Spain, Trinidad, but a lot of my relatives are in Barbados!' The Barbados operator turned out to be Syd Martin, the sergeant's uncle. They hadn't seen each other in 22 years!"

Exploits

W6AM upped to 238 with ZD7A while W6SN also nabbed him for 241. . . . W6GDJ goes to 221 with such

as FB8BB, FR7ZA and ZD7A. . . . W1FH rolled to 251. . . . W3GAU hits 327 with MP4KAE. . . . gave W2AGW 233. . . . VE4RO finally latched HI6EC, this with ZD7A, YJ1AB and EA9DC

the DX GRAB BAG

A resume of DX stations recently worked or heard from North America. Times are GMT and abbreviated frequencies 14 Mc.

C. W.	VU2JK	021	02390
	YU1BK	060	13000
	ZB2A	011	2045
	ZE4JE	024	1330
AP2N	028	0205	
CR7LU	025	1325	
CR5AD	012	1800	ZP6CR 012 2400
CR7CH	150	1400	ZD2DCP 026 2155
C3AR	080	1410	ZS7D 083 1343
CE7ZS	7035	0335	ZP5AY 090 1315
CR7BC	7038	0443	ZB1JZ 028 1930
DU1GT	040	1305	9S4AL 052 1520
DU1AP	030	1310	3A2AF 068 1300
ET2KZK	090	2125	FM7WF 142 2123
EA8BK	057	1835	FR7ZA 145 2130
EA8BF	7003	2330	FB8ZZ 200 1315
F9QV/FC	068	2110	GD6IA 177 1730
FQ8AG	089	2040	GD3UB 200 1600
FM7WF	125	0100	HI6EC 200 0220
FB8BH	140	0245	IS1AY 310 1350
FF8GP	055	2038	KT1LU 324 1745
FF8AR	024	2040	KW6BC 218 0220
FR7ZA	121	1625	KB6AO 223 0612
FB8BB	023	1332	LB6XD 020 2225
FB8BE	040	1450	MF2AA 105 2035
FP8AP	062	1230	MI3KE 180 1845
FF8AG	018	2100	MI3US 181 2150
FF8AJ	100	2113	MP4KAC 137 1725
FB8BZ	051	1315	OD5AB 300 0453
FB8EI	050	1327	Q5BG 190 2226
FA910	048	1300	TA3AA 310 1454
FM8AD	7030	0430	VS1EZ 135 0748
HZ1AB	062	1615	VQ4DQ 123 1855
JY1AJ	057	2045	VQ5CY 135 1330
KA2US	110	0150	VP2AJ 180 2240
KA2AA	082	0500	VP5BF 106 2105
KM6AX	080	2010	VK9DB 170 1320
LZ1KAB	7035	0500	VP2SE 195 2315
LB6XD	020	2145	VQ4ERR 125 2115
LU4ZI	045	1310	VP2LE 184 1235
MB9BJ	072	1305	VP2AF 182 1225
OQ5CZ	053	1935	VP1JC 135 1325
OD5AB	090	0200	VQ8AL 340 1320
SP5AB	015	2040	VP2DC 195 2200
ST2GL	021	2100	VK9FN 195 1330
TF3MB	052	2115	YI3BZL 123 1630
TA3AA	028	1840	YJ1AC 318 0550
UA2KAW	067	1135	ZK2AA 195 0610
UG6KAA	065	1158	ZS3F 121 1320
VP8AN	047	1300	XZ2KN 310 1300
VQ4FCA	197	1855	ZS7C 290 1240
VP8AP	010	0030	ZD6RD 191 1320
VP5EF	078	1615	ZM6AA 317 0645
VK6SA	7005	1215	
VQ3BM	055	1300	
VS9AW	148	1720	
VK9DB	089	1320	
VSGAE	060	1415	AG2AB 100 1130
VP3VN	085	0030	CR6AT 120 2150
VP8AE	100	1835	CS3AC 324 1330
VQ2AH	089	1840	CR6BX 195 2315
VP1AA	000	2355	CR7AG 218 1302
VS7GV	049	1216	EL9A 325 1923
VP8AU	050	0005	FI8AA 210 1355
VP2MD	074	0150	FF8AR 140 2120
VP2MD	7045	1200	FF8AS 305 2115
			PHONE

Thanks to the West Gulf Bulletin

orge 233. . . .LU6DJX adds 12 to put Alfredo on 9. . . .ZL2GX comes up to date with 13 more, making 228. . . .W6PB adds 11 setting Dan on 221. . . .H6IJ adds VS5ELA, LB6XD and FB8ZZ for 218. . . .uy, W6DLY ups to 216 with MP4BBD, FR7ZA and S5ELA. . . .W6TI reaches 213 with VQ6MY and P4BBD. . . .W6EPZ hooked HE1JJ/HE and FD8AB r 208. . . .IIKK comes up to date with 27 additions reach 167. . . .W5ASG leads the 29-zoners with 236 ter hooking VQ6MY and ZD7A. . . .W2NSZ follows osely behind with ZD7A and 230. . . .AL, W2WZ ups 226 with ZD7. . . .W9LNM reaches 213 with LZ1KAB, J6AR and VQ6MY. . . .Norm, WIHX goes to 211 ith JSPR, ZD7 and ZK1BC. . . .W5MPG adds such LB6XD, ZD7 and VQ6 to reach 199. . . .W4FJ lds JY1AB, VP5BH, CR6BZ and VQ6MY putting an on 197. He still seeks card from VP2LE. . . .5FFW hits 194 with six additions. . . .KP4KD adds overlooked Palau for No. 193. . . .SM7MS adds Zone 5 and five new ones for 164. . . .KL7PI comes up ith three more to reach 153. . . .W9NZZ makes it 16 with such as 3V8AN, VQ5CL, VQ6MY, KC6DX and ZD4BH. . . .W2GVZ elevates to 171 with VQ6 and ZK1BC. . . .TF3SF brings his list up to date putting him on 145. . . .OZ7BG adds C3PG, KC6QL and VP8AP giving Eric 170.

WIAPA adds LU4ZI for 136. . . .W5JUF sends new st with 200 CW and 165 phone. . . .ZL1QW adds ten living Alex 184. . . .KG4AF nipped ZK2AA and VK9YT. gives Burt 172 for about a year's operation. . . .V2ZVS adds 11 to reach 140. . . .W1RAN snagged 3PG for No. 137. . . .W0GBJ goes to 116 with FP8BX, M6AX and KX6AI. . . .S. Willard, WINWO keeps firm grip on the 36-zone phone group adding VS2, D7, CE7ZM and VQ6 for an even 200. . . .Mrs. Lou, V1MCW keeps close by with ZD7 and VQ6 for 197 3. . . .New list brings W5JUF's phone total to 85-85. . . .W5ASG tags right along with FB8ZZ and 3L3UB for 35-162 A3. . . .An error on our part kept V5AB at 34-129 A3. Correct total is 34-139 A3. SorryW2ZVS adds VP7NM on the mike for 129. . . .LIHY is up to 230 CW with such as VP8AU, FL8MY and VS5ELA. Daves ZD7A made it 242, 227 confirmed, or WIME. . . .WIDIT got No. 143 with ZK1BC. V8PQQ was first CW QSO at HZ1MY/VQ6. . . .W3AS c'd. WBE No. 1708 and WAVE NO. 95. . . .W9FID ust got his DXCC with 207. All on 14 Mc. . . .W6GDJ abbed VQ8AL on CW 14150. . . .W2CTO nailed LB6XD or No. 187. . . .V87NG, says W4BRB, needs North America on 3.5 to complete WAC on that band. He will be on 510 nightly between 0100 and 0200z. . . .S84AX plans 5 activity on 3502 and 3560. . . .W6LW nabbed VQ5AU

Endorsements to the HONOR ROLL which appeared in the

September issue

W1FH	40-251	KP4KD	39-193
W6SN	40-241	SM7MS	39-164
W6AM	40-238	KL7PI	39-153
W3GAU	40-237	W9NZZ	39-146
W2AGW	40-233	W2GVZ	38-171
VE4RO	40-233	TF3SF	38-145
LU6DJX	40-229	OZ7BG	37-170
ZL2GX	40-228	W1RAN	37-136
W6GDJ	40-225	W5JUF	36-200
W6PB	40-221	ZL1QW	36-134
KH6IJ	40-218	KG4AF	35-172
W6DLY	40-216	W2ZVS	35-140
W6TL	40-213	W1RAN	35-137
W6EPZ	40-208	W0GBJ	35-118
W67HB	40-184		
IIKK	40-167		
VK2AA	40-151		
W5ASG	39-236	PHONE ONLY	
W2NSZ	39-230	W1NWO	36-200
W2WZ	39-226	W1MCW	36-197
W9LNM	39-213	GM2DBX	36-156
W1HX	39-211	W5JUF	35-165
W5MPG	39-199	W5ASG	35-162
VK4FJ	39-197	YV5AB	34-139
W5FFW	39-194	W2ZVS	34-129

The next complete HONOR ROLL will appear in the

January issue



Needing no introduction to DX'ers is Norm Young, WIHX, Melrose, Mass. Norm is just about to flip the switch and give ZD7A a call.

who sports a rhombic with 75 watts. . . .W1DSF hooked with two J's to reach 32-118. . . .G3AAM reports CR9AF active on 7 Mc. . . .W3OP has 200 cards out of 201 and seeks missing one from MD4BPC '49.

YS10 keyed with FB8BE, VS5ELA, C3AR, VP2MD and ZS2MI. . . .GD3UB, via W1BUX, wants it known he will be on 1800 kc. each Tuesday 0500z. . . .W3JSH added LZ1KAB, F9QV/FC and CR6BZ. Nice going Dottie. . . .W6PCK has worked 35-148 all on 28 phone

. . . .KA9AA is W4VE. He is now active on Hokkaido Island, Japan. See QTH's. . . .Latest worked at W4KE are W5AGB/FM, 5A2TZ, ZK1BC, TG9LC, SL3AU, KA9AA, CP1BX and ZB2A. . . .Bud, DL4LQ, is doing OK with six watts with TF5TP, LZ1KAB, KV4AA, HZ1AB, SU7NS and ZS6RY to mention a few. . . .K2BU got a few new ones in MP4BBD, ZK1BC, HZ1MY/VQ6, VQ4DO and 3V8AN. This gives Ken 141. . . .W6ZZ reaches 123 with KC6QL and CETZQ. Miles is going strong on 21 Mc. with KH, VK, ZL, KP4, CE, KZ5, OA4, LU and KV4 contacts. . . .Note: Please resubmit contacts with 6L6MY for credit on Honor Roll. (exception W6TI).

Here and There

VE2LI, (ex-G5LI) visited W1BUX. . . .W6GHU is now W7GHU. W6GAL is also in Tucson. . . .F7AW

(Continued on page 65)

DIPLOMA DO MUNDO PORTUGUES (D.M.P.)

Worked Portuguese World—W.P.W.

This will be awarded to any amateur showing proof of contact with at least one of each of the following:

- CT1 Portugal
- CT2 Azores
- CT3 Madeira
- CR4 Cape Verde
- CR5 Portuguese Guinea
- CR6 Angola
- CR7 Mozambique
- CR8 Goa, Damao, Dui.
- CR9 Macau
- CR10 Portuguese Timor

Send cards to "Rede dos Emissores Portugueses, Travessa Nova de S. Domingos, 34, 1. Lisbon, Portugal.

the

VHF news

Edited by

W. E. (BILL) McNATT, W5FEW
6614 Plaza Drive, Houston 21, Texas

W5RCI-W5AXY Take 220 Mc. DX Record!

On Sunday morning, October 5th, shortly before 0800 CST, W5RCI and W4HHK discovered the two meter band was open to Texas. Swinging into action, Paul and Audie contacted the Texas stations on two-meters and asked them to switch to 220 Mc.

At about 0307 CST, W4HHK heard a weak carrier on 220 Mc., thought to be that of W5AXY (600 miles), but not positively identified. At about 0830 CST, W5AXY, Austin, was copied on 220 by W4HHK, at a distance of nearly 600 miles. W5BDT and W5RCI got hooked up on 220 Mc., with some effort, for a new 220-mc DX record of about 525 miles! W5RCI is on 220.2 Mc. with p.p. 24Gs and W4HHK is on 220.05 Mc.

At 0900 CST, W4HHK had to leave for work, *very* reluctantly, having made no contacts on 220 . . . and with W5BDT's 220-mc signal still coming through . . . weak, but readable!

At W5RCI, reception of W5AXY's phone signal was weak; *CW would have done the trick*, but it was no go on phone! When this was taking place—the opening, that is—the leading edge of a cold-front formed a line running from Tennessee to northern Texas. This front passed Memphis about 0930 CST. It was about this time that W5RCI noticed 220 and 144 Mc. dropping off. W5AJG was known to have been on 220 during the opening, but was not heard by W4HHK. That night, no signals were heard from Texas on 144 or 220 by either W5RCI or W4HHK.

"Tell the v.h.f. gang to please use CW when the going gets rough!" W5RCI and W4HHK plead.

Two-Twenty In Texas

Waldo, W5FEK, says that it looks like one end of the 220-mc record returned to Texas with the W5RCI, Marks, Mississippi—W5AXY, Austin, Texas contact, after the record was held briefly by W1HDQ and W8BFQ. Too bad, Ed! But, Texas just had to take the record out of Yankee-land again.

With W5FSC down for rebuilding and W5ONS, W5AXY and W5BDT with their beams locked on Mississippi-Tennessee, 220 activity in South Texas has been rather skimpy.

The hard-luck guy is W4HHK, who *almost* had one end of the record, had to leave for work before he could make the Texas contact! But, we still insist that Paul will be one of the next 220-mc record holders.

420 Mc. Notes

First 420 Mc. contact between Houston and Victoria was made on October 1st, by W5AYU and W5ONS, a distance of 90 miles. Signals were good for over two hours that night, ending when W5AYU had insulator trouble. Lee was using a 4X150A running the legal limit, and Herb was running about 10 watts to an AX-9903 tripler. W5ONS uses a converted BC-788 receiver, while W5AYU has a very hot home-spun converter.

W5PKJ, Houston, is the latest convert to 420 Mc. keeping nightly schedules with W5AYU. Who uses a converted BC-645.

W9PK, Downers Grove, Illinois, has the APS going and W9LDS has been worked crossband with good signals. W9MBI, Coleta, loaned Jack his tunable 420-mc converter and schedules will be up soon. Clair is on 434.04 and W9PK will be 432.9 Mc. Jack has a 16-element beam 45-feet high for 420 Mc. Both stations have 220-mc gear in planning stage.

W2QED, Seabrook Farms, New Jersey, reports following eastern stations active on 420 Mc.: W3GC, W3KFM, W3RE, W3AIR, W3BSV, W3JPX, W3RE, W4ODG, W4VVE, W2BLV, W2TP, W2EH, W2H, W8BFQ and W1HDQ. Ken should know—he worked all of them one or more times during September, for a total of 70 contacts 5 call areas, 15 different stations and 8 v.h.f. contest contacts!

Seabrook 144 Mc. Story

"Here's my end of the terrific September opening," writes W2QED. "It was just by accident that I caught it. I got on the air to check a new converter I had built for another ham, and the first thing I heard was W2UK calling a W9. So, I swung my beam west and first crack, worked WØTMJ in Missouri, just 40 miles east of Kansas City. I followed that with W4BCT, Virginia; W3FPH in Pennsylvania, north of Pittsburgh; then W9DDG in Wisconsin; WØEMS, Iowa; W4E, Virginia; W8SRW, Ohio; W8SFG, Ohio; W9E, Indiana; WØGUD, Iowa; W9EQC, Illinois; W9G, Indiana, and W9LF, Illinois. By this time it was 4 A.M. and I was dead tired. I had worked 6 new states bringing my total to 18. My best DX was Adair, Iowa, approximately 1,022 miles, and I had a total of seven sections having added two new ones."

"I was on early the morning of the 9th and worked W1HDQ, Connecticut, W8BFQ, Ohio, and my last west contact was W9FVJ, Illinois, at 11:02 A.M. When I first came on at about 7 A.M., WØEMS was coming through until he had to leave for work."

"That night, I worked VE3AQG for my first VHF then W8HUX, Ohio and W2DXZ, Niagara Falls. At

midnight, on September 10th, VE3BQN, VE3AIB, V2ORI, W2OQW and W3RUE. By this time, it was in the morning and I had to get some sleep. However, later in the morning, at seven, I worked W2UK, New Jersey, W1PBB, Connecticut, W8SFG, Ohio and W8BFQ, Ohio. Then started the heart breaker. We switched to 20 and W8BFQ heard me, S-1/2, but I couldn't hear her low-powered tripler. They (Margaret and Jerry) had had the bad luck to break the AX-9903 in the 420 band and had no replacement! However, in hopes of conditions improving, we checked every half hour and although her two-meter signal was running 9-plus, the 20 signal stayed stable, until the last time she could ear me on 420, at 11:06 A.M. She was still coming in on 20 until 12:30 P.M. After that, two was out, also. that night, 420 was good up and down the coast and worked W4VVE in Virginia for the first time. Two was also good but I didn't work much, as I spent most of the time on 420 Mc. and worked W4CVQ at 1:47 on the morning of the 11th."

Virginia V.H.F.

The opening of September 9th was the best ever observed in Virginia, according to W4UMF. W4AO worked Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. W3AIR worked all of these except Missouri and Indiana (with only 7 watts output!), and W4UMF managed to snag Michigan and Illinois.

"All in all it was a lot of fun. The band didn't really open until after midnight and was open until noon of the next day. As a consequence of the late opening, many of the locals had gone to bed. The following night the band was red hot to VE3. Most of the local fellows worked into Canada and W4CVQ, in North Carolina, also got into the act and gave the boys all up and down the coast and over into VE3 land their 1st North Carolina contact.

"A lot of fellows missed a Virginia contact in these evenings because they forgot their b.f.o.'s. We were all using CW as well as phone, down here. Even if they don't use CW themselves, they should tune with their f.o., for a lot of boys with 522s were rolling in here and didn't even hear us calling them on CW with 100 to 1000 watts! Even if the local QRM was bad at their end, they should have heard some of our calls. Almost all of the stations around here have and use CW. So, fellows looking for Virginia should use their b.f.o.'s!" Tom advises.

W4SRD should be given the order of the "Faithful Few". He has done more than anyone else in this area to keep up activity on the band, according to W4UMF. W4UBY, with his 100 watts and a "Brownie Beam" on 60-foot tower, has been getting out very well, recently. . . . W3GKP is back on with low power and a 20-element beam. . . . W3RE is also back. Robbie has his 8-element beam up and is running 500 watts or so, again. . . . W4AO's stacked rhombics are working out very well. . . . W4UMF is running 100 watts to a 20-element double "Brownie Beam" now, and is getting out pretty well despite poor location. The northeast is by far his poorest direction; so, Tom has worked no W1s as yet. He'll try to get them on aurora. W4UMF has worked 11 states this summer, with W9EQC at 600 miles as best DX.

In And Around Chicago

Illinois-Wisconsin v-h-f men enjoyed a nice picnic on September 29th at W9IMQ's home. A nice crowd of 50 or 75 hams attended. They came from as far as Sheboygan. Some of the Wisconsin boys were N9SDH, W9PAN, W9TQ, W9LJV and W9UJM, according to W9NW.

W9QM, on 2-meters, during the summer, picked up Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ontario, Canada.

Lyman is on 144.1-mc AM with 60 watts, and 144.2-mc NBFM with 120 watts. The antenna is a 5-over-5 Riverside beam, 45-feet high. "The Minnesota hams, five of them QSL 100%: also, Iowa," says W9QM. W9CPF is trying hard to get all set for 2-meter AM. W9UOT, W9IWE is back on 2-meters, using NBFM and a 5-over-5 Riverside beam.

W9PK reports that from September 1st to 6th, nothing unusual occurred—just the regular schedules with W9TQ and W8MRK, plus a few local contacts. On September 7th, nice contacts were had with W9QGUD, W8BFQ and W4HHK. Paul gave a bunch of the guys a new state. Shortly after midnight, W9RCI was

worked for Jack's first W5. Both Paul and Rex were worked by W9TQ, which is not too bad a haul! September 8th and 9th produced the following: W3RUE, W4AO, W8EP, W8BFQ, W8ZEJ, W2UTH, W8JVP, W3WBM, VE3AQG, and after midnight, W3QKI. All these were phone QSOs. W8EP was worked again by W9PK on the morning of the 12th at 8 AM. Things went along normally until September 27th when W8OQ, W3QKI, W8FQK, VE3BMB and W8KAY were worked. During the W8KAY contact, the fellows checked for aurora, and it was there as it had been for the last four days, but signals were extremely weak. The balance of the month was normal. During the September VHF QSO Party, W9PK had 66 contacts in 5 sections, which is believed to be high for Illinois.

Indiana Incident

On the nights of September 29, 30 and October 1, 2 and 3, under the cover of darkness and with the help of Norm's sis, W9EWO was boxed up and stored in trunks and slowly moved out of the dangerous "Tennessee Valley." If one looked real close and was careful not to be shot with an arrow, scouts could be seen on almost every house. Some were on the cones and others could be seen perched high up on a long pole! Real "cloak and dagger" stuff!

"Due to complaint on complaint, and call after call about TVI, I sold the shack and the lot that it was on, so I am no longer on the air," explains W9EWO, Lebanon, Indiana. "I have everything boxed up and stored here at my mother's home. I hope to be back on the air in December, but don't know if I can make it. I now have 40 acres on U.S. 52, northwest of Lebanon, but don't have any buildings on it, yet. During my week off, am going to start the shack and get my 2-meter antenna up, but don't think I can get the building done in 6 days time, hi!"



An Edna, Texas landmark is the 60-foot tower of W5IVU. Hank Dittrich has his own version of "Brownie's Twin-5 Beam" designed to match a 52-ohm coaxial cable. W5IVU runs 90 watts to an 829B and uses a 6BQ7 converter for receiving. His is one of the most outstanding signals on the Gulf Coast.

W9WOK Aurora Observations

My pet peeve for the month of September is that possibilities for aurora contacts were very great. For example: I personally monitored aurora reflections on signals just outside the six-meter band on 11 days out of 30 possible days. Reflections in many cases were also heard on 2-meters; however, with the east-west openings, beams are not oriented to the north. As previously reported, there was an aurora during the "Madhouse"; however, I could get no cooperation in getting a contact to tie it down, but thanks to W3QKI, we tied one down during the tropospheric opening of September 27th and 28th. I was monitoring reflections on the low side of six during this opening and finally nailed W3QKI on phone at 12:50 p.m. CST, September 28, and had him turn his beam north, resulting in an aurora contact with signals reaching a peak of S-4. We both worked at it with the beams north for a while, but gave up trying to attract attention of other stations and concluded with another aurora contact before turning beams back on each other. The pity of the whole thing was that I wasted about three hours CQ-ing into the north prior to attracting W3QKI by phone. The same amount of effort and time was required to crack the aurora of September 29th when VE3AIB answered one of my CQs at 9:25 p.m. CST. Reports were 532 (his) and 555 (mine). Incidentally, there was a mild tropospheric opening at this time with best DX heard here being Ohio.

The aurora dates include September 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 30. I have interested myself in the openings that the rest of the boys have not stumbled into, such as the September 25th opening. The auroras have been either not visible, or barely visible here.

I don't mean to imply that we generally experience simultaneous aurora and tropospheric propagation, but that aurora openings have been so frequent that when a tropospheric opening gets the boys on the air, we can tie down the auroras. The significant thing to recognize is that unless the boys do something about smoking out these possible aurora openings by monitoring another service (monitoring WWV is elementary and unsatisfactory, and not used at all here) we will continue to miss more than 90% of the aurora openings, as I am convinced we have done in the past. For all I know, there have been other dates during September for aurora, but as I mentioned, these are the only ones I have personally observed.

Aurora dates for the first 2 weeks of October included October 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 12, which means that it was open for six-meters on these dates and probably most of them for two-meters. On October 2nd, I heard W9EGH and W8DX working and apparently working at about 6:30 p.m., but heard no more, and made no contacts. At 12:01 p.m., October 5th, I worked W20RI but heard no others in nearby states or districts, either on CW or phone. Reports were RST 555 on the second contact which ended at 12:48.

The main difficulty is getting activity at the right time as my findings are that generally, the best aurora period is from 12 midnight to 4 a.m. W9WOK observes. W20RI would not schedule, but I am sure I could have worked him on two-meters on 75% of the dates mentioned above. The condition at sunset is just a tease as compared to the early morning hours!

Ohio Aurora

W8UEY reports from Alliance, Ohio, that aurora was good on 2-meters from 2025 to 2135 EST on the night of September 25th. He didn't work a soul, but heard strong signals from the following during the period: W1PBB, W1PFR, W2NLY, W2AZL, W2RPO, W2OPQ, W3LZD, W2ORI, W8RMH, W8DX, W9EGH and W9MAL—all on CW. Some signals were breaking through after 2135, weaker and for only a short time.

Texas Two-Meter Topics

W5TFW has a new rig with an 829B final on 2. It's much better than the old rig. . . . We also have another addition to the 2-meter gang: W5CZ, Homer, of Lake Charles, Louisiana. . . . WN5UJP has lost his "N".

W5TFW had a terrible time working W5PMM during the contest but finally did make it. Conditions were not good at all, then. Next morning, the band opened up to Houston and Victoria!

On the morning of October 2, the band was open east to west. W5TAF, W5FEK, W5QIO and W5ONS were worked at W5TFW. John heard W5NZX, and then

worked W5TKF off the back of the beam; signals very good from both directions. In the evening, W5 worked W5QFA, Corpus Christi, and W5PMM. W5 was outstanding and really gave the band a wow over.

October 4, night: Stations heard: W5VJ, WN5WTN, W5SVB, W5QME, W5JBW, W5NZX, W5QIO, W5QFA, W5CZ, W5FEK and W5HEM. W5 again had the outstanding signal, and was making up lost time.

October 5, morning: The band was open to the west and east with W5PMM, W5VY, W5QIO, W5ABN worked at Port Neches. The band was open around with quite a bit of activity. W5ONS, W5AXY worked W5RCI, Marks, Mississippi, on W5AXY and W5RCI contacted on 220 Mc.

October 6, morning: W5TAF and W5QIO worked; the band was going out as a cold wave coming in.

"Gopher Network" Organized In Tex-

Organization of the Gopher Network in south has started with W5IVU of Edna as net control according to W5FEK, Houston. This net, composed of meter hams, is dedicated to the purpose of tearing everything that is held "sacred" by other nets. One of the many requirements, which vary from day to day, is that each member "insult" every other member at least twice during each transmission. To make this interesting, at roll-call time, every member reports the same time on different frequencies! A member is kicked out if he misses one drill, which are held a time two members can get together, but may kick self in the next time he hits the air and can get members in good standing to listen to him. There be ten charter members, and certificates appropriate the dignity of the net are being prepared. The charter members' certificates will all bear the number 1 so no one's feelings will be hurt.

It seems that W5IVU has held a lot of trouble gophers and finally has admitted that the gopher is smarter than he is, so the president of the net is Gopher. Every member is a vice-president. Nomenclature suitable for such a net is used. For example, is "stump squeezings", a piece of equipment is a "mo"; nothing ever works, it "gins"; a conversation a "filibuster," R. I. s are "snoopy stations," and a member can't take it any longer or wants to quit, "unwound." By-laws are very flexible—any member can change them at any time without the consent of other member. We will report further developments time to time.

Organizers of the network are W5IVU, W5TAF and W5FEK. The "Gophers" are dedicated to more contacts on two-meters. After the 10 charter members are lined up, if that many "zaries" can be found who want to have anything to do with such a net, ten contacts with ten members is all that is required, to join.

Houston Highlights

After a very disappointing summer, two-meter activity in the Gulf Coast came to life between October 1 and 2 with signals from Collierville, Tennessee, to San Antonio and Austin, Texas, being heard and worked in the Houston area, W5FEK reports. Among the stations participating were W5TAF, W5PMM, W5WON, W5VH and W5FEK, Houston; W5TNK, W5UUK, LaPorte; W5CZ, W5UJP, Lake Charles, Louisiana; W5VY and W5UB, San Antonio; W5WON, New Braunfels; W5JBW, Maplewood, Louisiana; W5QME and W5QIO, Beaumont; W5BDA/5, Seal Beach, California; W5AXY and W5BDT, Austin; W5AJG, Dallas; W5MWV, New Boston; W4HHK, Collierville, Tennessee; and W5JTI, Jackson, Mississippi.

W5GYP, Edinburg, Texas, expects to be on two 300-400 watts in the near future. He reports receiving many stations during the first of October open. Edinburg is in the lower Rio Grande Valley, and will have one of the southernmost two-meter stations in the United States. This scribe (W5FEK) believes that contacts on 144 can be made regularly into the ley, as almost the year around we have nightly c inversions. Many of GYP's contacts would be largely water. The general trend of thinking among the ley hams is that two-meters is no good down there.

(Continued on page 58)

Ionospheric Propagation Conditions

Forecasts by GEORGE JACOBS, W2PAJ

3620 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn 10, N. Y.

The winter solstice will occur on December 22nd. This is the day on which the distance between the sun and the earth is less than at any other time of the year. This astronomical phenomena will have its effect upon shortwave DX conditions. Since the sun is nearest to the earth during this period intense ultraviolet radiation from the sun will sweep across the ionosphere, more intense than at any other time during the year. This intense radiation will result in a very strong *daytime* ionosphere that will be able to reflect much higher daytime frequencies than during the other months of the year.

In addition to being nearest to the earth at the time of the winter solstice, the sun, as viewed from the northern hemisphere will be furthest in the southern skies. This means that the zenith sub-solar point, or that point on earth that is directly beneath the sun, when the sun is directly overhead, is further south than during the summer and fall months. In the northern hemisphere, as we all know, this results in longer hours of darkness and less hours of daylight. During the hours of darkness ultra-violet radiation from the sun can not reach the ionosphere, and it starts to de-ionize or become weaker. Since the longest periods of darkness in the northern hemisphere occur during the winter solstice period, the nighttime ionosphere will de-ionize to its weakest point during this period. Therefore, during December and January, while daytime usable frequencies on most circuits are at their highest values of the year, nighttime MUF's are usually at their lowest yearly levels.

Moderate to severe ionospheric disturbances expected Dec. 18-20, and 23-27 with the possibility of unstable conditions on Dec. 3 and 6-8.

To amateurs this simply means that 10- and 15-meter activity should reach its yearly peak on daytime circuits, and 20- and 40-meter DX possibilities will decrease on many nighttime circuits.

Nighttime solar absorption and atmospheric noise levels in the northern hemisphere generally decrease during the winter solstice period, while 80- and 160-meter DX possibilities are usually at their best during this period.

The forecast for December is for DX possibilities on all bands from 10 meters to 160. The predicted smoothed monthly sunspot number for December is 10. The sunspot count is still going down, with the minimum believed to be at least a year off.

In using this month's "Propagation Tables" remember that 80- and 160-meter openings will occur during the hours shown for 40-meter openings, but usually less frequently.

General Propagation Conditions—

December 1952 EUROPE

Erratic 10-meter openings expected on some days from eastern and possibly central U.S.A. Conditions more favorable to southwest Europe than other areas. . . . Good DX openings expected to all areas of Europe from eastern and central U.S.A. on 15 meters with occasional openings to the Pacific Coast area. . . . Daytime conditions on 20 meters expected to be fairly good, with the summer going out considerably earlier than during the summer and fall months. . . . Fair DX conditions expected for 40 with this band also going out quite a bit earlier than during the fall months. . . . When forty goes out to be sure to check 80 and possibly 160 meters as the MUF may not be as high as 7 Mc., but may be high enough to permit 80- and 160-meter transmissions.

SOUTH AMERICA

Good DX conditions expected on all amateur bands, ten through eighty meters with some 160-meter openings possible to Central America countries. The 10-, 15- and 20-meter bands can be used for daytime circuits, and the 40- and 80-meter bands for night-time circuits. North-south circuits are little, if any, affected by ionospheric disturbances. During such disturbances when circuits passing through or near the auroral zones are not coming through it may still be possible to work the South Americans.

AFRICA

Fair 10-meter possibilities from eastern and occasionally central U.S.A. to North Africa, with openings also possible to Central and South Africa. . . . Some fair to good 15- and 20-meter openings expected from most areas of the U.S.A. to all areas of Africa. . . . Some 40-meter night-time openings expected from Africans north of the Equator to most areas of the U.S.A. Exceptionally good night-time conditions expected on 40 and 80 meters from eastern U.S.A. to North Africa, with the possibility of 160-meter openings on propagationally quiet nights.

OCEANIA

Ten-meter DX favors West Coast QTHs, with only a rare opening possible to central and eastern U.S.A. . . . Slightly better possibilities for all areas on 15 and 20 meters, with good circuits expected on these bands from West Coast to Oceania. . . . Some 40-meter openings possible, but not too much for 80- or 160-meters since it is summer time "down under" and local atmospheric noise levels are quite high.

ASIA

An occasional opening expected on 10 meters from west coast U.S.A. to the Far East, and possibly a rare one from east coast U.S.A. to the Middle East. . . . Conditions somewhat better on 15 and 20 meters, with some fairly good night-time 40-meter circuits expected from west coast to Far East. Because so many of these Asiatic circuits pass through or near the auroral zones, Asia becomes quite a difficult area to work from many sections of the U.S.A.

As another year draws to a close, W2PAJ wishes every one everywhere a very Merry Christmas and a very Happy New Year, and may 1953 be filled with rare DX contacts despite the disappearing sunspots.

EAST COAST TO:
(Centered on
Washington, D. C.)

	10 Meters	15 Meters	20 Meters	40 Meters
ALL TIMES IN G M T				
Scandinavia	1330-1530 (0-1)	1330-1600 (2)	1200-1730 (2-3)	2200-0800 (1)*
Great Britain & Western Europe	1400-1630 (1-2)	1300-1730 (3-4)	1200-1600 (3) 1600-2000 (3-4)	2200-0900 (3-4)
Balkans	1330-1530 (1)	1300-1630 (2-3)	1200-1600 (2) 1600-1800 (3)	2200-0500 (2-3) 0500-0900 (1)*
Central Europe	1330-1530 (1-2)	1300-1600 (3)	1200-1600 (2-3) 1600-1800 (3-4)	2200-0700 (2-3)*
Southern Europe & North Africa	1300-1730 (2-3)	1200-1900 (3-4)	1130-1600 (3) 1600-2030 (3-4)	2130-0830 (3-4)
Central & South Africa	1400-1600 (1-2) 1600-1830 (2-3)	1200-1630 (1) 1630-2000 (2-3)	1130-1800 (0-1) 1800-2200 (2-3)	2200-0530 (1-2)
Near & Middle East	1300-1500 (1)	1230-1530 (2)	1200-1700 (1-2)	2200-0200 (2-3) 0200-0500 (1)
Central America & Northern South America	1600-2030 (3)	1300-2000 (3-4) 2000-2230 (4)	1230-2000 (3) 2000-2330 (4-5)	2200-1200 (4-5)
South America	1300-2000 (2-3)	1200-2000 (2) 2000-2200 (3)	1130-1300 (2-3) 1300-2000 (1-2) 2000-2300 (3-4) 0500-0700 (1)	2200-0900 (3)
Hawaii	1830-2200 (2-3)	1700-2130 (1-2) 2130-0000 (3-4)	1600-1900 (2-3) 1900-2200 (1-2) 2200-0130 (3-4)	0330-1430 (3-4)
Australasia	2100-2300 (1)	1430-1700 (1-2) 1930-0000 (1-2)	1300-1500 (2) 1500-2200 (1) 2200-0130 (2)	0600-0900 (1) 0900-1300 (1-2)
Guam & Pacific Islands	2130-2300 (1)	2130-2330 (2)	2000-2200 (1-2) 2200-0130 (2-3) 1100-1300 (1)	0700-1300 (2)
Japan	Nil	2130-2300 (1)	2100-0100 (2)	0800-1200 (1)
Philippine Islands & East Indies	Nil	Nil	2130-0030 (0-1) 1100-1300 (1)	Nil
West Coast, USA	1730-2200 (1-2)	1600-2100 (2-3) 2100-0000 (3-4)	1400-2100 (2-3) 2100-0000 (4)	0100-1300 (3-4)
India	Nil	Nil	1300-1500 (1)EA	2200-0100 (0-1)E 1200-1400 (0-1)A

CENTRAL USA TO:
(Centered on
St. Louis, Mo.)

	10 Meters	15 Meters	20 Meters	40 Meters
ALL TIMES IN G M T				
Great Britain & Western Europe	1500-1630 (1)	1400-1730 (3)	1300-1700 (2) 1700-2030 (2-3)	2300-0400 (2-3) 0400-0830 (1)* 0830-1000 (2)
Central Europe	1500-1630 (1)	1400-1700 (2-3)	1330-1830 (2-3)	2200-0600 (1-2)* 0600-0900 (2)
Southern Europe & North Africa	1400-1730 (2)	1330-1900 (2-3)	1200-1700 (2-3) 1700-2100 (3)	2230-0830 (3-4)
Central & South Africa	1400-1700 (1-2) 1700-1930 (2-3)	1230-1700 (1) 1700-2030 (2-3)	1200-1830 (0-1) 1830-2300 (2-3)	2300-0530 (1-2)
Central America & Northern South America	1600-2100 (3)	1330-2100 (3-4) 2100-2300 (4-5)	1300-2000 (3) 2000-0030 (4-5)	2300-1330 (4-5)
South America	1400-2100 (3)	1300-2030 (2-3) 2030-2230 (3-4)	1200-1400 (2-3) 1400-2100 (1-2) 2100-0000 (3-4) 0500-0700 (1)	2300-1000 (3)

CENTRAL USA TO:
(Centered on
St. Louis, Mo.)

	10 Meters	15 Meters	20 Meters	40 Meters
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ALL TIMES IN G M T

Australasia	2230-0000 (1-2)	1500 1730 (2) 1730-1900 (1) 1900-0100 (2-3)	1430-1730 (2-3) 1730-2230 (1-2) 2230-0300 (3)	0600-1400 (2)
Japan	Nil	2230-0000 (1-2)	2100-2330 (2-3) 2330-0130 (3)	0600-1400 (2)
India	Nil	Nil	1300-1500 (1)AE 2300-0030 (0-1)E	2200-0100 (0-1)E 0600-1300 (0-1)A
Philippine Islands & East Indies	Nil	2230-0130 (0-1)	2200-0100 (1) 1200-1500 (1)	Nil

WEST COAST TO:
(Centered on
Sacramento, Calif.)

	10 Meters	15 Meters	20 Meters	40 Meters
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ALL TIMES IN G M T

Europe	Nil	1530-1700 (1-2)	1500-1630 (1) 1630-1830 (2)	2300-0830 (0-1)*
South Africa	1700-2230 (1-2)	1430-1800 (1) 1800-2100 (2) 2100-0000 (2-3)	1400-2000 (1) 2000-2200 (2) 2200-0200 (2-3)	2300-0400 (1)
Central America & Northern South America	1600-1900 (2-3) 1900-2200 (3-4)	1500-2300 (4-5)	1400-2200 (4) 2200-0130 (4-5)	0200-1400 (4-5)
South America	1530-2300 (3)	1430-2200 (2-3) 2200-0000 (3-4)	1400-2200 (1-2) 2200-2330 (2-3) 2330-0200 (3-4) 0700-1000 (1)	0100-1100 (3)
Hawaii	2000-0000 (2-3)	1900-2300 (3-4) 2300-0000 (4-5) 0000-0130 (2-3)	1800-2200 (3-4) 2200-0230 (4-5)	0230-1030 (4-5) 1030-1600 (2-3)
Australasia	2200-0200 (2-3)	1900-2100 (2-3) 2100-0000 (2) 0000-0230 (3)	1600-1900 (3) 1900-0200 (1-2) 0200-0430 (3)	0600-1430 (2-3)
Japan	2230-0100 (2)	2200-0000 (3) 0000-0200 (3-4)	2100-0100 (2-3) 0100-0330 (3-4)	0600-1700 (3-4)
Philippine Islands	2300-0100 (2)	2200-0230 (2-3)	2130-0300 (1-2) 0300-0400 (2)	0900-1500 (2)
Marshall Islands	2000-0100 (3)	1930-0230 (2-3)	1830-2200 (2-3) 2200-0330 (3)	0630-1500 (3-4)
Guam & Pacific Islands	2100-0030 (3)	2000-0200 (2-3) 0200-0330 (3-4)	2000-0200 (2) 0200-0400 (3)	0800-1630 (3)
East China (Hong Kong)	2300-0100 (1-2)	2230-0200 (3)	2200-0200 (2-3) 0200-0330 (3-4)	0900-1500 (3)
India	Nil	0130-0300 (0-1)	0130-0330 (1-2)	0900-1500 (1)

Symbols for Expected Percentage of Days of Month Path Open:

(0) None (1) 10% (2) 25% (3) 50% (4) 70% (5) 85% or more

Special Note: The letter "A" appearing after the expected percentage figures is used to denote that the azimuth of signal arrival will probably be best over the "Asiatic Path." The letter "E" denotes an azimuth favoring arrival over the "European" path.

* Indicates 80-meter band will be as good as, or better than, the 40-meter band. For other 80-meter predictions, subtract 1 from rating for 40 meters. In general, except for those circuits marked by asterisks, the 80-meter band should open 1/2 hour after and go out about 1/2 hour before the 40-meter band.

NOVICE SHACK

Conducted by HERB BRIER, W9EGQ

385 Johnson St., Gary, Ind.

Shown in the photograph on this page is the "Ameco" home study course designed to help prospective amateurs pass the Federal Communications Commission amateur license examinations. It is offered by *The American Electronics Company*, 1451 Wilkins Ave., New York 59, N. Y., and is available from them or through amateur parts distributors. The complete course, as pictured, consists of the *Senior Code Course* and the *Amateur Radio Theory Course*. Also available is the *Novice Code Course*.

Code Course

The *Novice Code Course* (price \$7.95) consists of five, standard 78 r.p.m. phonograph records in an album, and an instruction book. Side #1 of the first record introduces the alphabet, numerals, and simple punctuation. Each character is sent at a speed of 3½ wpm, with ample space between them to allow the student to write down the letters they represent or to try to imitate them with his own key. Subsequent lessons increase in speed one-half word per minute each, until the tenth one, which is straight English words sent at a speed of 7½ wpm.

The *Senior Code Course* (\$12.95) contains the above material, plus six additional records, designed to carry the student to eighteen wpm.

Chapter I of the instruction book, furnished with either course, introduces the code, describes its advantages, and sets forth common-sense suggestions for learning it. One is to practice regularly, but not too long at any one time. Another is not to study

when not feeling well or not "in the mood." I agree whole-heartedly that you should not try to learn the code when you are actually under the weather. There are also times when one just cannot learn no matter how hard he tries. On the other hand, pointless waiting for just the right mood would be foolish.

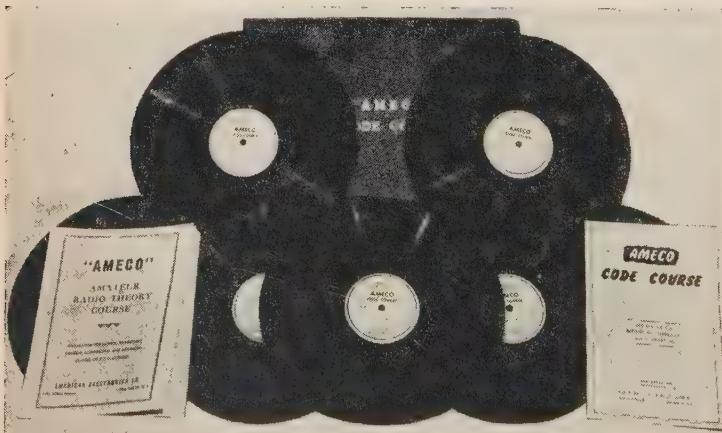
The average code student has one thing in common with a nine-year-old boy taking piano lessons. They both can think of hundreds of reasons for skipping practice "just this once"—not being in the mood is a perfect one. Actually, it is surprising how often this feeling disappears after a few minutes of concentration. It works something like shoveling snow off of a sidewalk. Even if you are not wildly enthusiastic about the job, firmly grasping a snow shovel in both hands and going through the motion gets the snow shoveled.

Chapter II of the instruction book discusses how code characters are formed and feeds them to the student a few at a time.

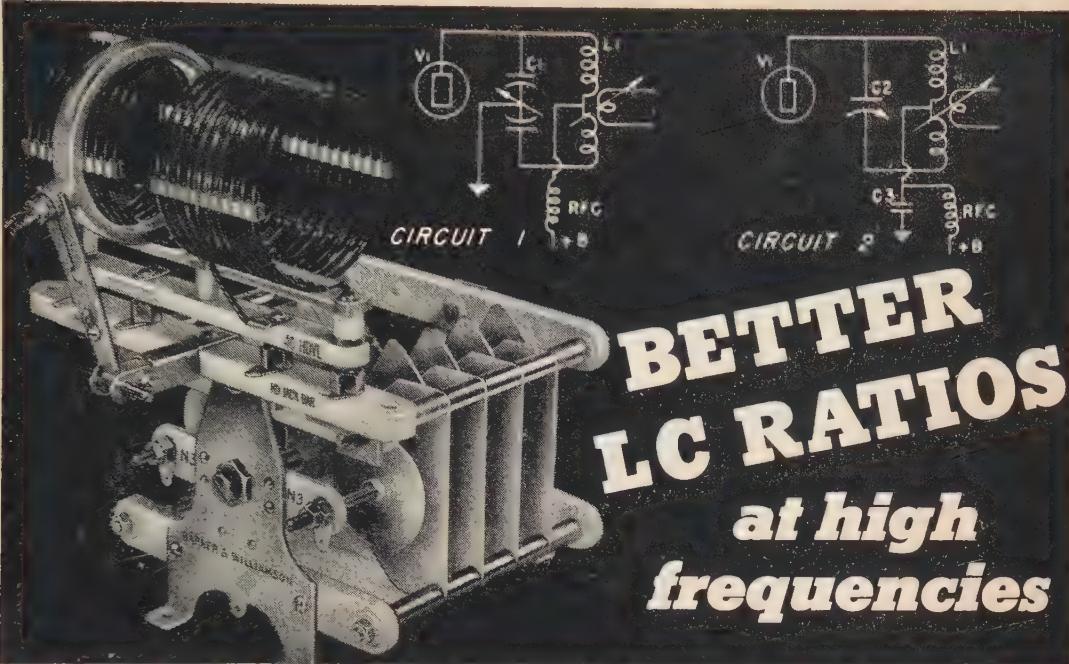
Chapter III does its best to kill the popular fallacy that one can send better and faster than he can receive. It then proceeds to give full instruction on how to learn to send well.

Chapter IV treats the recorded lessons individually telling the aim of each and how best to use it. The text of each is also printed to aid in checking progress.

An interesting feature of the code courses is that they contain replicas of the F.C.C. tests, both at the speed they are sent during the test and tw

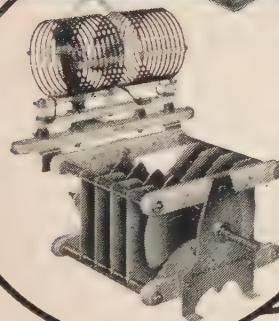


The "Ameco" Combinational Senior Code and Theory Course reviewed in the text. The eleven record code course is designed to bring the student's copyin speed to eighteen w.p.m. The theory course covers the preparation for all grades of amateur technical examinations up to the Advanced Class license.



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B&W



The husband and wife station of Frank and Dena Krosley, WN5VAX, WN5VBG, Lindsay, Okla. Receiver is an NC-125, and the transmitter utilizes an 807.

wpm faster. They give an excellent idea both of the speed of the test and the type of material that must be copied. Simple, five-letter English words sent at five wpm for the Novice and Technician licenses, and English words, numerals, and simple punctuation sent at thirteen wpm for the General Class one.

Practicing until one can copy the higher speed sample test without error will provide a welcome cushion to take care of the inevitable slight loss in speed one suffers while taking the test, because of nervousness or excitement.

In addition to the sample amateur code tests, the *Senior Course* also contains a replica of the Second Class Commercial Radio Telegraphy examination, which is mixed letters, numerals, and punctuation, sent in five-letter groups at a speed of sixteen wpm. Probably few Novices would be interested in this examination, but the last five lessons, all being such mixed groups, are excellent practice material for bringing one's copying speed above the average. I am sure that anyone who could copy the last one, recorded at eighteen wpm, could copy straight text at speeds well in excess of twenty wpm.

Theory Course

The "Ameco" Amateur Radio Theory Course (\$6.95) is a book of approximately 300 pages. It starts with the assumption that the student knew nothing about radio and then carries him through elementary theory and the function of individual parts, such as resistors, condensers and coils, up to a good general knowledge of amateur radio.

The avowed purpose of the course is to prepare the student to pass the FCC technical examinations for any amateur class license up to and including the Advanced Class license. To do so, it is divided into three sections, each complete with study guide. The sections are further sub-divided into chapters, accompanied by multiple-choice practice questions. Questions similar to those asked in the official examinations are especially marked.

A few of the subjects covered thoroughly enough for the purpose are antennas, vacuum tubes, transmitters, receivers, keying, modulation, calculations used in the examinations, amateur regulations, etc.

Typical FCC examination questions for the several classes of amateur licensees complete the course. Correct answers for all the questions asked in the book are part of the study guides. The purchase price also entitles the student to a one-year consultation service.

Some readers may wonder whether the material covering the Advanced Class license is now of any particular value, as the license will not be issued after December 31, 1952. Yes, it is. Mastery of the information presented is almost a necessity to the correct operation of any amateur phone transmitter. Furthermore, the examina-

tion for the new Extra Class license covers everything covered in this course and more. And who knows, the FCC might change its mind again.

Comments

Two thoughts occur to me regarding the "Ameco" code course. I doubt that anyone could bring his actual copying speed up to the maximum on the records without additional practice material. By constant repetition, the student is almost certain to memorize the records well enough to anticipate what is coming next.

This is not particularly a defect in the course. Recorded code courses operate under a similar handicap unless a tremendous number of records or tapes are available. The important thing is for the student to realize he might be memorizing the records and to use any other code practice material he can find. Actual over-the-air copying is especially good.

Referring to Chapter II of the instruction book, seems unnecessary to teach the code by means of dots and dahs on the printed page, at the same time warning the student to look at the page as little as possible to avoid learning it visually instead of aurally, when records No. 1 shows exactly how it sounds without recourse to printed symbols. As the code is received by ear, this seems to me to be the better way to learn it. However, this is a matter of opinion, and I do not doubt that one will learn the code by following the method outlined in the instruction book.

Letters and General Comments

Occasionally I get letters from Novices who forget to include their call letters or who sign them so hasty that I have to guess at their names or calls. So that you will get credit when I use an item about you in this column, please write your call letters and name clearly. I do not always guess correctly.

Speaking of call letters, I wonder if Novices with "K" in their calls have as much trouble with it as I do. A large percentage of my letters and QSL (confirmation) cards come addressed to W9EGO. If W9EGO suspects that there is someone "bootlegging" his call, because he gets DX cards now and then through the QSL bureau from stations he never worked, this may ease his mind. Also, in a recent month, both CQ and QST mentioned me by call letters, but they were not mine.

"Dear Herb. Thought you would like to know of my Novice husband and wife team down here in Oklahoma. My call is WN5VAX, and the XYL (wife) is WN5VBG. Also, my brother, WN5VCK, and his XYL, WN5VA, are another team. My sister, her husband, and their two children are all hams too. Sort of runs in the family."

"We haven't worked many states so far, but we have had a lot of enjoyment from the contacts we have made. We have only one 'gripe' about the 3.7 mc. Novice band—and that is about these 'old time' hams (running 100 to 900 watts) getting right in the middle of it and running the poor Novice (with his low power) right out of the picture. Wouldn't be so bad if they would be working another Novice, but for two of them to hold a long-winded QSO right in the middle of the oh-so-narrow fifty kilocycles allotted to the Novice makes it mighty tough going. Give the Novice a chance, we say"—Frank and Dena Krosley, WN5VAX and WN5VBG.

This was delayed somewhat, but is still worthwhi-



Leonard Ross, WN6SJR (talking into mike), and two unidentified hams. Leonard is seven years old and one of the youngest hams ever licensed.

"Hi Herb. Am trying to start a Novice Net in Iowa. Would interested Iowa Novices please drop me a line"—Fred Warren, WNØKAK, Cambridge, Iowa.

Around the first of August, the Associated Press released a story about Leonard Ross, seven years old, passing the Novice examination in Los Angeles. Here is the story, as Leonard writes it: "Dear Herb, I just got my call letters yesterday. They are WN6SJR. I passed the examination two months after deciding I wanted to become a ham. My cousin, Dick Somers, W6NSV, and



Attractive station of Sid Fleischer, W6QZR, Los Angeles, Calif. Transmitter is the popular 6AG7-6L6 combination, running thirty watts input. Receiver is an S-38B. Sid is a member of the Crescent Bay AREC net, and has just received his General Class license.

my brother, Dan, WN6SDW (who is thirteen), helped me. "I have also obtained my Commercial Third-Class Radio Phone license. I haven't gotten my station together yet, but Dan is using an RME 45 and a transmitter he built himself. I'll send you a QSL card when

I get them"—Lennie, WN6SJR.

Lennie is a good typist and his family reports that he can work mathematical problems faster in his head than they can on paper. This does not surprise them because he mastered basic arithmetic when he was three years old. And Perry Ferrell, Managing Editor of CQ, has informed me that Lennie has written an article meriting editorial consideration. (Honest, Mr. Ferrell, I think he will be better as Technical Editor than Novice Editor.)

"Hi Herb, I am now W6QZR, with a General Class License. I am now on forty meters and have added some to my 'DX' list. 73" Sid, W6QZR.

"Dear Herb, I wish to add my call to the list of those who have graduated from the Novice ranks. My Novice call, received when I was thirteen years old, was KN2AJD. Louis, W2LYL, who is fourteen, also has graduated from the Novice Class"—Richard Smith, K2AJD.

"Dear Herb, My name is Jim Rose, and my call is KN2AZA. I am fourteen years old and run nineteen watts input. I have been licensed for two months and have had about 100 contacts in five call areas, mostly states and Canada.

"I didn't know what selectivity was until I scraped together enough money to buy a used HQ-129X receiver. You know, I often wondered how fellows my age could afford these big receivers. I am glad that I earned the money I spent on my station.

"What do other hams with younger brothers and sisters do when they start raising the roof during QSO? I have lost several stations, because of this" Jim, KN2AZA, Hamburg, N. Y.

"Hi Herb. Just received my General Class Ticket. While I was a Novice I worked thirty-five states and Hawaii. The transmitter is 6L6-807, 35 watts input, and the receiver is an S-40B. 73"—Don, WØKBD.

Question Box

Q. I have been interested in amateur radio some time. I am going to buy a small Hallicraft receiver next month. I am in the Air Force, and wonder if a loop of wire around the wooden barra will work as an antenna.—A/3C Ronald J. Lamb



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104

105

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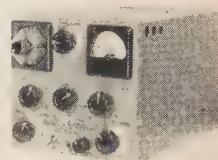
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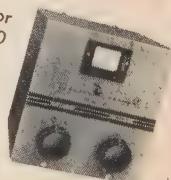


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NOVICE SHACK

(from page 50)

A. Yes. It will not be as effective as high, carefully-constructed, outside antennas, but it will work. Many amateurs use indoor antennas with excellent results.

Q. I have a supply of 1/4-inch elements from old TV antennas. Could I use them for the 145-mc beam described in the July "Novice Shack?" Please tell me how to stack two or four of these antennas.—Charles Cranfill.

A. I can see no objection to using the TV antenna elements in the array. As for stacking, you can mount two of the arrays 1/2-wave apart, connecting the two radiators together by means of a spaced line, transposed once. Connect feed line to lower radiator. For a more-elaborate stacked antenna, I suggest that you refer to past issues of CQ, or to the handbooks.

Q. To solve a friendly argument, does CW break-in operation require separate receiving and transmitting antennas?—Bill Kloss.

A. Usually, yes; however, the Army has some equipment in which the antenna change-over relay is keyed. This system is limited to slow sending speeds. Another system uses a time-delay system to turn off the receiver and switch the antenna to the transmitter as soon as the key is pressed. A time-delay circuit then holds the relays in for a predetermined time after the key is released. The simplest break-in systems, however, use separate antennas for the receiver and transmitter.

That is about it for this month. Keep writing. And don't forget pictures. 73, Herb, W9EGQ.



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F. B. for 6 v. mobile. See the dope in this issue of CQ. These units are brand new and boxed. Ea. **\$4.95**

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6AC779	80149	829B895
1L450	803	3.50	162919
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12 V. 37 amp. @ 5-hr. rate. NEW **12.95**

4 V. For TBY Transceiver. NEW HOT! **\$4.95**

T-23 VHF TRANSMITTER: 100-156 MC. Excel. cond.

\$37.50

FL-8 FILTER: Used. **.89c** New. **\$1.99**

YL'S FREQUENCY

(from page 27)

already experienced in our own radio contacts.

"I intend 'dropping a line to Ruby' and explain amateur radio to the best of my ability. It would be nice if some of the girls who read the 'YL's Frequency' would bombard her likewise.

"No, I am not a YL—hi! Have had my ticket since 1939, with the first call being W7HKE.

"It might be that Bea, W7HHH, or Mary Ann, W7FWR, or some of the other YLs could be of assistance in finding someone to help out in 'Operation Ruby'."

Thank you OM—and how about it YL's?

YL Get-Togethers

A group of W1 YL's gathered at the Towne L. House at Lynfield, Mass., on Sept. 20th, for luncheon and ragchewing. The gals discussed plans for local YL club for Boston and vicinity. See the photo for those who attended.

A couple of other occasions brought the YL's together in New England. A hamfest at Burlington, Vt., drew W1UFM, UET, FTJ, RNF, OAK, RWN1VVS, WNIUNF, and VE2HI.

Fifteen YLs attended the New Hampshire State convention at Nashua the end of September: W1Q, OAK, UFM, FTJ, FOF, TRE, UPZ, QJY, QMJE, SVN, JBM, RYJ, WNIVOS and WNIU.

A ham picnic at Findlay, Ohio, in September drew these YLs: W8SPU, VE3AJR, W8IAA, WN8J, W8HUX and W8HWX.

The Hudson Division Convention held at Albion

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ARC-5 OR 274-N TRANSMITTERS

2.1-3 mcs. Brand new, orig. box \$19.95
4-5 3 mcs. Used, less crystal 6.95
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.19-.55 kr. Excel. cond. \$14.95
1.5-3 mcs. Brand new 24.50
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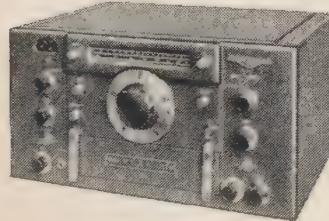
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TODAY!



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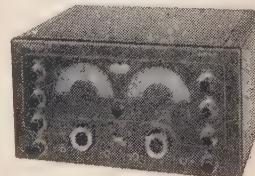
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25c

Full column log listing all FCC required into . . . accommodates . . . 52 stations . . . signals, phonetic alphabet, amateur international prefixes.



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NC-183 D RECEIVER

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U-14

- SW-54 Info
- NC-183 D Info
- HRO-60 Info
- NC-125 Info
- Used Equipment List

State . . .

N.Y., was a three-day affair held during October 3-5. These YLs attended: W2ZPR, EJL, BNC, RUF, BTB, EEO, EWO, WLC, WN2ONC, VE2HI, W1BCU, W1FTJ, and W3JSH. Many of the YLs won prizes, among them WN2ONC, a *Viking I* kit, and W1FTJ,



Francine Mertens, ON4MF

a TV lamp. We hear the women's auxiliary of the Albany club put on a very nice time for the YL's and XYL's with a fashion show and luncheon, card and beano games, and a tour of the State Capitol.

Here and There

We hear from W6WRT that Lou Willomitzer, W6VVW, will continue to be confined for quite some time to a tuberculosis sanitarium. Letters and cards to cheer her along the way may be sent to Lou at Pottenger Clinic, Monrovia, California. . . . From W8GJX, Helen, we hear that her latest book, "Sim Barton," will be published before Christmas. Helen says it is the story of a girl radio operator trying to break into the man's game of commercial operating on the Great Lakes freighters—with a love story thrown in for good measure. We hear that even M-G-M is taking a look at the book—wouldn't it be nice to have a YL break into the movies. . . . A year ago on Sept. 18th W8HUX, Marvel, received her call, so this Sept. 19th she took off again for Detroit. Before the day was over she learned she had passed the Advanced Class exam. . . . W8HWX, Lillian, had her call a year on Sept. 21st, and three days later she and her OM also made the trip to Detroit, and passed the Advance Class. Lillian's OM has had his call since '39, but couldn't let her get ahead of him. . . . W1UBM, Norma Jean, recently got her RCC certificate—her qualifying QSO lasted 3½ hours!

A note from WN9URE telling us she's been on the air since August—but she's lonesome. Seems she's the only YL operator in her home town, among some 25 OM operators, and the only YL within an area of a hundred miles. She'd very much like to have letters or cards (or QSOs) from some other YLs. Her address: Mary Gourley,

RFD #6, Madison, Ind. . . . W8ATB and her OM are just back from a month's vacation trip through the Northwest. Along the way Esther met these YLs: WØKCI, Inga; W7JWC, Manila; W7HHH, Bea; W7MUT, Sis; Charlotte; W7NH, Nellie; and W9AYX, Jackie. T. Stueves were operating 75-meter mobile and had lots fine QSOs. In addition to their hamming, they took all the main points of interest along the way and turned with some twenty rolls of colored film.

Don't forget the YLRL 13th Anniversary Party. The phone contest is scheduled for Nov. 29-30, CW on D-6-7. Full details appeared in this column last month.

Belgian YL

ON4MF, Francine Mertens, at Brussels, is the first we've come across in Belgium. Francine was an SWL with the call ONL193 from 1934 until April of 1950 when she got the call ON4MF. She had a license for CW on 10 meters at first and in April, 1951, got her phone license, worked on 7 and 3.5 Mc. For over two years on CW only," writes ON4MF, "but now since May I am on 2, 7 and 14 Mc., on CW and phone. Have had over 15 QSOs, and worked 58 countries, 17 on phone. Today (written in July) I worked my first W station on phone and it was W1MCW, a YL, too. So I was very pleased and proud of myself—hi! On CW W3SJH, a YL all has been coming in quite nicely and we have enjoyed QSOs very much."

The transmitter at ON4MF is VFO, running 35 watts and uses a Hertz antenna. Receiver is a BC342N.

Francine is president of the SWL section of the Belgian radio club, UBA. She adds, "I am working each month for the DX program we have at OTC Leopoldville, Belgian Congo. Our radio club, UBA, has each month a program especially reserved for our members and hams from around the world. Each recording is done by hams so each month I must collect recording text, or interviews and give them to our manager for the DX program."

Francine is a single gal and holds down a full-time job with the R.A.F. working in operations control center. She says it is very interesting and she is one of 20 girls employed, the first YLs ever to be working for the army in Belgium.

BK

To each and all of you, Season's Greetings, and we look forward to hearing from you during the coming year. 33, W5RZJ.

75-METER SSB ROSTER

Anyone who thinks that SSB is unpopular would do well to scan the roster of 225 active 75-meter stations just prepared by W2SHN, W3ASW, W9DYV and W3KPP. The roster contains the QTH, name and call of SSB advocates in Canada, Hawaii and the United States. Contact W3KPP for information on distribution.

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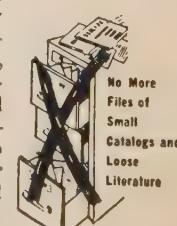
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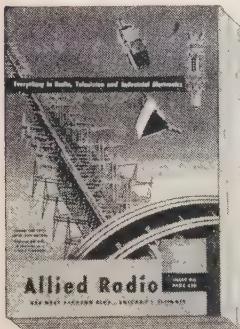
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Progress?

N. C. HOLMAN, ZS5GO

The story below attracted our eye in the August issue of "Radio ZS", Capetown, South Africa. We reprint it here in hopes that our readers may also find it a clever bit of whimsy.—Editor.

We are apt to assume that every new discovery in radio, and every new technique, must necessarily be better than the previous ones. Perhaps, however, we ought to judge each item on its own merits, and not be influenced too much by the order in which the inventions were made.

Suppose, for instance, that the beam aerial had been discovered first, and then some ingenious chap had discovered that one could get out just as well on a mere 66-foot wire, this is how he would describe his invention.

"Here at last is what we have all been waiting for. An antenna that will get out equally well a round, so that one can work in any direction without having to turn a wheel. S9 reports from Honolulu and New Zealand. Round table QSO at last a possibility. And you don't have to be a plumber and a steeplejack to build this antenna nor does it need a tower. . . ."

Supposing the metal tube had been invented first, just think what good advantages would be claimed for the glass tube: "No more doubt as to whether a valve is burned out or not, as you can see that the filament is alight. Even if the name is scrapped off, you can still identify the tube. Heating is no longer a problem, as the heat is radiated through the glass. Warning of overloading is given by a visible blue glow which can also be used as a tuning indication. Altogether, an important advance in design. . . ."

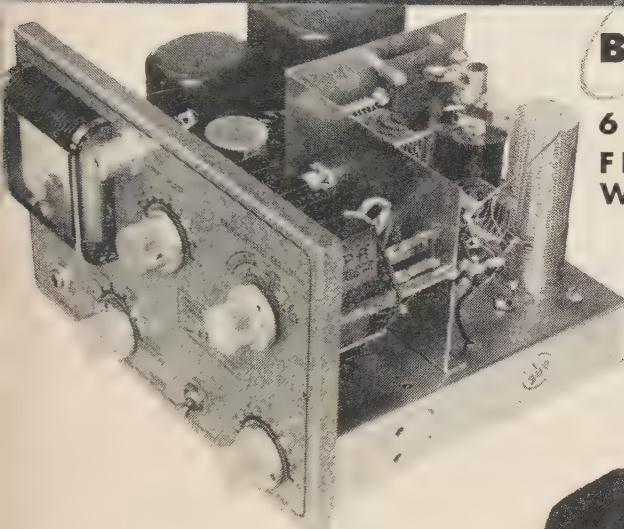
If the carbon microphone had only just been invented, think what a stir it would cause: "Amazing simplicity, nothing in it but a pinch of carbon dust. Make it yourself from scrapings from an electric motor brush. High gain-speech amplifier unnecessary. Pleasant mellow tone. Indestructible by heat or shock. Will soon be put on the market at a price under a dollar. A specially valuable feature is that if ever it loses sensitivity, a smart tap on the table will restore it to normal."

Think of the good points for headphones—privacy power amplifier stages unnecessary, quality, if the loudspeaker had come first.

In the final analysis, radio itself might come in for a bit of re-valuation. We might hear that "Reading a paper before the Assembly of the S.A.R.L., Mr. Spoff of the U.S.A., stated that all radio problems had at last been solved. Atmospheric, wipe-out conditions, the frequency allocation problem, fading, secrecy, interference would give us no more trouble. The daring tech-

(Continued on page 58)

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6 Band—Band Switching
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CU-2109	CU-3009	8"	6"	3 1/2"
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See them at your Bud Distributor.

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Progress?

(from page 56)

nicians of his native land, throwing aside all preconceived notions of the principles of radio communication, and after many years of research, has succeeded in dispensing entirely with the carrier wave. The audio signal itself, using trifling power, is conveyed by a fine conductor (or "line" as they propose to call it) right into the receiving station.

Physician and Dentist Directory

A second edition of the "Directory of Physician and Dentist Amateur Radio Operators" is planned for publication early in 1953. This directory is compiled and edited by Arthur W. Woods, M.D., W4GJW. Doc reports that the first edition, listing about 220, was a big success, as many of the gang found it quite useful.

To insure the greatest accuracy and coverage in the second edition, W4GJW requests that all Doctor and Dentist amateurs QSL him for identification. He will then send an application to be filled out for listing in the directory.

W4GJW can be reached at the Woodward Building, Birmingham, Ala.

VHF News

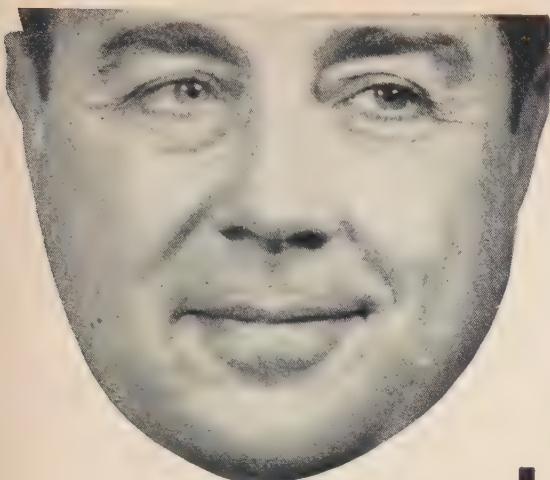
(from page 42)

no one has made any serious attempt to find out. We believe Otto will prove them so wrong.

W5FSC has sold his two-meter surplus 829 rig and was off the air for a time. Mut, Bud will have a new one, ending up with a pair of 4-125A's. He should be back on the air by Christmas. Bud is also increasing power to his 220-mc set-up, planning on a pair 4-65A's in the final. This six-meter rig will retain the present 85Ts. Common modulators and power supplies will be used, and all equipment will go into one six-foot rack. W5PEK is in the midst of a building program which will net him a 10' x 16' workshop, in addition to enlargement of his house. Grace gets a covered walkway out of the deal!

New stations in the Houston area are: W5RC, W5YAU, W5RPH, who is the son of W5QKF of Corp. Christi, W5URT, W5GYK, W5UPR, W5TSF, W5WZ, and W5WTN.

(Continued on page 60)



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MODEL HT-20 . . . T.V.I. proof 100 watt AM-XW transmitter with all spurious outputs at least 90 db. below full rated output. All stages metered; single meter with eight position meter switch; output tuning indication. Frequency range of 1.7 Mc to 30 Mc continuous on front panel control. Provisions for external VFO. Seven tubes plus five rectifiers. For 117 V. 60 cycle. **\$449.50**



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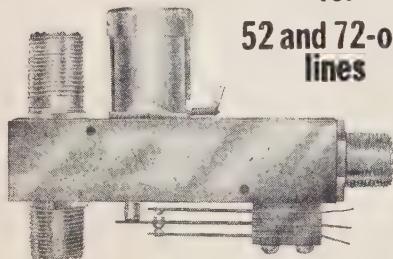
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C Q M A G A Z I N E
67 West 44th Street New York 36, N.Y.

(from page 58)

Hold on to your hats! W5FEK, that old two-meter die-hard, is operating a little "six-bits!" (75-meter phone!—VHF Ed.) We bought us a rocking-chair at a bargain price, so we had to take advantage of it and go on 75! We are still having a hard time convincing a lot of boys that we are actually on the d.c. bands. If we can get three converts to v.h.f. it will be worth the effort!

W5IVU, Edna, reports skunk trouble in addition to his usual complaints about gophers. Seems as though a young civet cat has decided to make his home under Hank's house, and it is reported that the sales of Airwick have jumped in Edna.

Two-Meter RTTY Troubles

The "other side" of the interference problem might well be appreciated after reading the following report from a prominent eastern 2-meter ham. "We have been having a little trouble with stations located adjacent to the two-meter band. The first one noticed was on 148.0847 Mc. Trouble started when modulation was applied to the carrier, and the sidebands started spreading down into the band. As they were using a modulation frequency close to 2 kc., or a sub-harmonic thereof, the RTTY gang had trouble. Their necessarily broadband auto-start receivers picked up the sidebands; the modulation tone was close to the auto-start-actuating 2125 cycle signal. Result: lots of false starts and missed starts, and a general feeling among the boys that maybe we'd better move the RTTY calling frequency! But, the cause of the trouble was definitely the presence of sideband energy inside our bands—not inadequate ham receiver selectivity. W2JAV and others brought up the matter with the FCC, and Phil was told that the trouble was due to 'inadequate selectivity'; nevertheless someone's conscience must have hurt because the modulation was removed and all we have had to contend with lately has been a nice steady CW carrier on that frequency 24 hours a day! Makes a dandy beacon, so long as they leave it that way. It is pretty well established that this station is located at an airport on Long Island, and is operated by the CAA or similar agency for v.h.f. multiplex relay work. The signal is vertically-polarized and is normally detectable without much trouble in this neighborhood (approximately 100 miles away) and under open-band conditions, it rises to over S9.

"That was bad enough, but on the evening of August 11th, 1952, we had a pretty fair band opening to the north and northwest, and I personally experienced a hellkuva lot of trouble with a signal on about 143.96 Mc. (These frequencies were measured, using a secondary standard which produces 10-kc harmonics across the band, and an audio b.f.o. for interpolation; probably OK to better than 10 p.p.m.). This one was modulated by sub-carriers spaced almost exactly 10 kc., which carried RTTY signals. I could count at least 5 sidebands on each side. This is especially bad, since those RTTY-modulated sub-carriers fell right in the low end of the band, pretty much ruining the lowest 100 kc.—DX Alley! My bearings on this were roughly to the northeast, and it was strong either on vertical or horizontal. Although it is normally too weak to give us much trouble, when an opening occurs, it's right in there. As I write this letter the darned thing is cleaning out about 50 kc. of the band!

"You might be able to do some good via your column. Official Observers who are equipped to make good measurements on two meters are too scattered to do much good. It will require action on the part of the devotees of the band to track down the location of the station, the extent of the QRM, and then push the case right to the FCC for action. We'll get action, if we do it correctly. Why not report these interlopers on the 144-mc band to your VHF News column readers? Perhaps you have among your fans some influential men of the FCC who might just possibly be guided in future allocations by experiences in this instance.

"I hope that the particular cases described above will be taken care of by the time you could get anything about it in your column, but there will be other such cases. The hams should establish and maintain their word say if I happened to plunk a solid carrier right rights in cases like these. Now, I wonder what 'they on top of one of their channels—inside the band!'

GOING MOBILE?
PE-101C DYNAMOTOR

ANTENNA EQUIPMENT

MP-132 MAST BASE—(Illustrated) 1" heavy coil spring, 2" insulator. Overall length: 11½". Weight: 2½ lbs. Price.....\$3.95

MAST BASE—Insulated type with heavy coil spring and 5 inch dia insulator. Requires 1" hole for mtg. Weight: 9 lbs.....\$5.95

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DYNAMOTOR and BLOWER: 9 Volts DC Input; output 450 Volts 60 MA. 4500 RPM. At 6 Volts DC input; output 260 Volts 65 MA. 3000 RPM.....\$4.95

Input:	Output:	Stock No.:	Price:
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14 V. DC	375 V. 150 MA.	DM-375	8.95
14 V. DC	330 V. 135 MA.	DM-330	7.95
14 V. DC	500 V. 500 MA.	PE-59	14.95
12 or 24V.D.C.	275 V. 110 MA.	USA/0516	3.95
12 or 24V.D.C.	440 V. 200 MA.		
	225 V. 100 MA.	D-104	14.95
12 or 24V.D.C.	500 V. 50 MA.	USA/0515	3.95
12 V. DC	250 V. 50 MA.	DM-25	8.95
28 V. DC	250 V. 60 MA.	DM-32 (Used)	2.95
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BC-457 Transmitter	4 to 5.3 MC.	Used.....\$ 8.95
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BC-456 Modulator	New.....\$5.95	Used.....2.95
Transmitter Rack—Single	\$1.50	Dual.....2.00
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5 V. 2 A.		3.25
460 VCT/90 MA	5 V. 3 A.6.3 V. 4 A.	3.75
325-0-325 V. 50 MA	6.3 V. 2.5 A.6.3 V. 6A.	
No. T-23-28	(Rect. 6 x 5) Half Shell—27½" x 3¾" x 3"	
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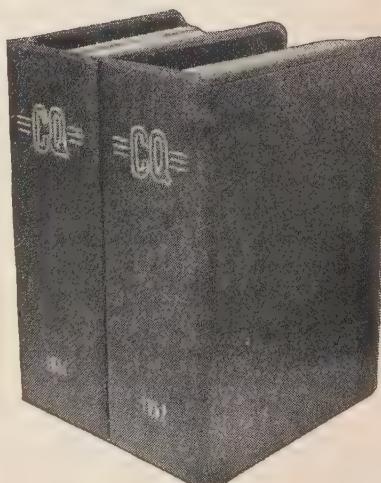
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SCREEN-GRID MODULATORS

(from page 20)

screen modulate an 832 portable two-meter transmitter. The 6AK6 tube draws little heater current and does an excellent job of screen modulating an 832. A second 6AK6, connected as a tetrode voltage amplifier, drives the cathode follower 6AK5. A 6AK5 tetrode speech amplifier completes the tube line-up for crystal microphone input. A 6C3 triode cathode driven tube could have been used with a carbon microphone. However, the writer did not have another such unit available for this set. The 832 tube supplies enough r-f output on two meters to light up a 6-watt lamp to good brilliancy. The power requirements for either of these two portable modulators were from 5 to 15 ma, from the 300 to 400-volt supply, so nearly all of the power supply current is available for the r-f tubes.



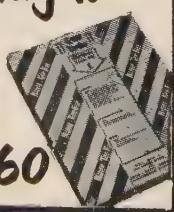
This is the model of the circuit described in conjunction with Figure 3. It was used to modulate a portable transmitter with an 807 in the final amplifier.

The plate circuit efficiency of any screen-modulated stage ranges from 30 to somewhat over 40% in most cases. Higher values generally mean that modulation capability is considerably reduced because of either too high a d-c screen voltage or too light an antenna load. The antenna loading must always be together than the value at which maximum antenna current occurs.

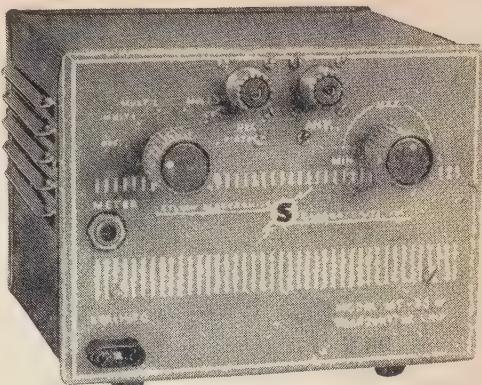
To those who might want to use one of the suggested circuits to modulate a tube requiring abnormally high screen grid voltage, a word of warning: The cathode of the cathode follower stage must swing instantaneously up to the screen voltage required for maximum positive peak output. Th

(Continued on page 65)

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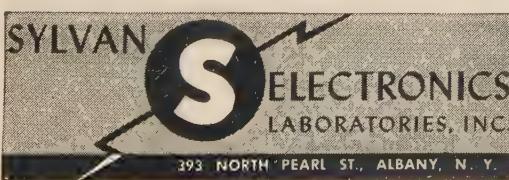
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BECAUSE—CQ in 1952 printed more wordage, more feature articles of first-rate material and more pages than in either 1950 or 1951. CQ is growing and 1953 will be an exceptional year both in Ham radio and in editorial content of the magazine that covers the entire field of Ham endeavor.

In May 1952, CQ introduced a new concept into Ham publications—the "SPECIAL ISSUE." There are more to come. February 1953 CQ will feature a "SPECIAL ISSUE" on the subject of DX with articles on every facet from "The Certificate Seeker's Directory" to feature material on high power and big antennas. And then in May, another "SPECIAL ISSUE" on mobile operation. You will not want to miss either one—and the easiest way to do that—

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SCREEN-GRID MODULATORS

(from page 62)

voltage may exceed the rated heater-cathode voltage for the particular modulator tube in use. Although most tubes will stand more than the rated heater-cathode voltage, it might be desirable to provide a separate insulated filament transformer winding for the modulator tube. This winding can be left "floating" or one side can be connected to the cathode to insure maintenance of low voltage from heater to cathode.

DX NEWS

(from page 39)

was advised by the French R.I. that lots of F7 calls are being bootlegged. . . . From W8HEV we hear that W6AW (ex-W6VKR) is headed Alaska way. QTH ex 888, Fairbanks. . . . KZ5SX was QRT a month while changing QTH's in Ancon C.Z. . . . VQ2AB will return to VQ2, from G land by Xmas. . . . W6MUR as QSO'd at WØLLN during Bill's recent eastern trip. . . . W6KIP will QRT for job in Death Valley. Luck Alex. . . . W9KFO is now W7SFA. . . . G3AAM says G2BXP was the only G to nab YA3VB recently. . . . QQ5LL arrived back in the Congo after a three-month stateside visit. Andre wishes to send 73's to all the hams who made his stay such a pleasant one. . . . L2RC goes to England next year via U.S.A. and hopes to stop in on some of his many friends here. . . . W1ZD sports a new Collins KW-1. . . . W6EAE QSY'd two miles new QTH and Bill is now on top of the hill instead at the bottom.

After summer layoff the '52 contest champ W5ENE now on making up for lost time. . . . PZ1OY has been reported active again. . . . ZK1BC left for NZ on Sept. 17th. QSL's may be obtained from W6MUR. This leaves ZK1AB, 7 Mc., and ZK1AZ T6 as the only active ones on Cook. . . . Q5RA regrets he missed on the CQ contest. He had to journey to the east coast Congo towns of Matadi, Boma and Banana. . . . PAØGF is PJØX, remember? . . . PAØRLF is ex-PK2ZZ. . . . 2BCK (KH6ADY) dropped in on KV1AA. . . . W1WY turned up after a 2 year TVI layoff. . . . VE2NI sports new 14-mc beam. . . . Lou, W4PKI, is selling rig getting married. He'll be back. . . . A last minute report from TI2TG reports SV5UN on 7010 around 30z and later. . . . W4CEN reports VS9AD (Aden) on 100. . . . G5LH seeks QSL from VP5BL. . . . That and old DX man, CE3DZ, will not be with us much longer so drop him a line or look for him on the low end of 20.

From W4KE we hear that VE6NL is ex-VQ2JS/Z1FA/ZS6PF/ZS4DR. He will stay one year in Canada en route to VK, ZS6 and then back to VQ2 to stay ZL2GX has 39 two-way A3 cards for WAZ but can't get that one from Zone 17 nohow. . . . G3GRL's shack burned to the ground mysteriously taking along with it cards for 99 countries confirmed. Only thing survivable was a 6 ft. steel rack. Very tough Johnny Karl, HB1JJ/HE, says all Swiss stns operating in E must use the HB1—/HE call. He has received 10's for HE1BQ, HE1AA, HE1EC and HE1LAB which are all pirates as far as he knows. . . . CP1BK arrived Los Angeles around Nov. 23rd. Hanks car will bear additional plates of CP1BK so give him a CQ on your airwaves. . . . Y13BZL's activities have now ceased but the station will carry on as a club effort signing Y12AM. Other stations active in Iraq are Y12FD and Y13WH. . . . ST2HK (ex-VQ4HK) is active on CW 020 and 030, watts. . . . YU1AD say the Russian "WSEM" is a for USA, OK, SP, YO and LZ stations only. Mirko says that all the ZA signals you have been hearing are definitely phonies.

A swell time was had by all at the 2nd informal get-together of the Mass. DXCC Club, Held at Cambridge, Mass. on October 16th. Of the sixty odd members attending were such well known calls as W1FH, W1HX, HE, W1QF, W1NWO, W1JOJ, W1HA, W1PKW,

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W1RAN, W1BFT, W1FTJ, W1MUN, W1LMB, W1BIL, W1MJJ, W1KKP, W1ZW, W1HRI and YLs W1MCW and W1FTJ. It was decided at the meeting to change the club name which will now be "The New England DX Club."

Forty-eight DX'ers attended the DX Breakfast at the Southwest Division Convention held on October 12th in San Diego, Calif. W6BZE, Conducting; W6AM Chairman; W6QD, Contest, and W6ENV DX Data. DX Conditions were reported in person by OA4AP, PK1VHN and JA2BA.

Effective October 15th, 1952 a new list of "prohibited" countries has been released by the FCC. These include the following:

Austria (except OE13's)	Laos
Cambodia	Thailand
Indonesia	Viet Nam
	Iran

21 MC.

This band continues to show promise and anything can happen if you stick around and wait for the openings which seem to be occurring much more frequently. Here are some scores toward a 15-meter DXCC. Let's have yours:

W4COK	51	DL7AP	37	G8OJ	31	W3AYS
G8KP	50	KV4AA	37	CE3AG	27	G3ABG
G3GUM	47	G6GN	36	G5BZ	26	VK4FJ
G2VD	45	W4KRR	33	GC3EML	26	G5FA
G6QB	42	W2WZ	33	G3FBX	21	G2DHV
G2BJY	41	KP4KD	32	G3AJP	21	W5ADZ
GW3AHN	41	W6VX	32	TA3AA	20	W8EKA
		W6DFY	31	W5FCD	17	

QTH COLUMN

KH6ARA

Pat Miller (ex W2AIS), 283 Awake Road, Lanikai, Oahu, Hawaii

KA9AA

Fred Westervelt (ex W4VE), KA9A, APO 309 c/o P.M. San Francisco, C.

ZD7A/ZD7B

Arthur Hemsley (ZS6GV), Box 100, Lambton, Germiston, South Africa

W4AZK

Dave Traer, 621 SE 8th St., Hileah, Fla. (New QTH)

CR6BZ

Box 378, Luanda, Angola, Africa

VS9AW

H. J. Wheeler (ex G3GUK), Salala, Aden Command, Saudi Arabia

ZC5VR

Vic Randall, c/o Post Office, Sandakan, Br. North Borneo

YJ1AB

Doctor Robert Black (VK2QZ, VR4AF), 36 College St., Sydney, NSW., Australia

CE0AA

Easter Island, QSL to RCC, Casilla 76, Santiago, Chile

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YI2AM

Via RSGB

Thanks to W5FXN, W4KE, W1FH, W3JSH, VK4F, F9RS, WIRAN and TI2TG.

A Reminder—European DX Contest:

Dec. 6 0001z/Dec. 7 2359z C. W.

Dec. 13 0001z/Dec. 14 2359z Phone

Heartiest Season's Greetings and DX to one and

Dick KV4A

NOVICE PHONE

(from page 31)

Mount sockets *V1*, *V3*, *V4* and *V5* with the center hole key slots to the front of the chassis and *V2* with the key to the back using 6-32 machine screws $\frac{1}{4}$ " long. It is a good idea to purchase a quantity of 6-32 machine screws, nuts, and #6 lockwashers when purchasing the rest of the parts. They are quite reasonable by the gross; some distributors package them in jars or plastic boxes which provides a convenient way of storing them. Mount *C1*, *C2*, and *C3* along the front edge of the chassis with the stators vertical and toward the "output" end of the chassis. Now, mount the power socket *P1*, jacks *J1* and *J2*, and potentiometer *R8* along the rear. Mounting positions for these parts may be better understood by referring to the photograph of the underside of the chassis, *Fig. 2*. Install rubber grommets in the two $5/16$ " holes under transformer *T1* and the two $5/16$ " holes on the top rear front of chassis, one above *C3* and the other adjacent to the single insulated terminal. Mount the crystal socket with 4-40 x $\frac{5}{8}$ " machine screws. Next, mount 4-point tie strip and ceramic pillar under the chassis, and *T1*, neon lamp socket and single tie point on top of chassis. With all the parts mounted, with the exception of the antenna terminal, we are now ready to think about wiring the rig.

The authors are great believers in colored wire. This makes the tracing of a circuit or trouble shooting so much easier when one knows that all filament leads are one color, the grid another, the plate a third color and so on. If you do not have any on hand for the building of this rig, we would recommend you purchase an assortment of colored wire. *Belden Mfg Co.* makes up an assortment consisting of six 25-foot rolls of hook-up wire which will fill the bill nicely. It is sold under *Belden #8865*. If you do not wish to buy 6 rolls at a time, you can buy only the number you feel you need, adding to your stock at a later date. You will also need some bare hook-up wire around 20 gauge. *Birnbach* sells bare tinned solid hook-up wire in 25' coils under their catalog number 1421. Along with the wire, you will need some solder. By all means do not use acid-core solder or solid solder and soldering paste. You are looking for trouble if you do! Both are corrosive, and even though they make soldering easier, trouble is sure to develop later. Use only rosin core solder. You will experience no difficulty if your connections are clean before you start. It is best not to depend on solder alone to make a connection; twist your leads and wrap them around their lugs or tie points to make firm mechanical connections, then solder.

END OF PART I

The second part of this article will appear in the January issue. It will contain the details on a step by step wiring procedure and a section on how to tune up the transmitter and get it on the air.

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Index to CQ

Issues of Vol. 8, Nos. 1 through 12, for the year 1952

Antennas, Transmission Lines, Masts, etc.

Balun -Theory and Design (Smith, J. R.) Feb., 24
 Center Loaded Antenna (Uryniak) May, 63
 Ground Plane Matching Network (Orr) July, 39
 How to Build an 80-Meter Midget Antenna (Orr) Nov., 31
 Maintaining Mobile Antenna Resonance (Scherer) July, 41
 Measurements on a 75-Meter Mobile Antenna--
 (Wagener) May, 41
 My Mobile Antenna (Spatola) July, 37
 Pair of Phased Ground Planes on 40 Meters--
 (Lawton) Feb., 30
 Safety Methods for the Erection of Beam Poles--
 (Kurtz) Mar., 11
 "True-Matcher" (Hay) Dec., 12
 "V" Array With Controllable Directivity (Seilkopf) Sept., 33
 42-Foot Rooftop Tower (Clement) Oct., 49

DX

CQ 1952 World Wide DX Contest Aug., 22
 CQ's 1951 DX Contest (Phone Results)--
 (Becker & Elsner) Sept., 16
 CQ's 1951 DX Contest (CW Results)--
 (Becker & Elsner) Oct., 22
 PU Expedition (Schoening) Mar., 16
 Road to Zanzibar (Featherstone) Apr., 52

Editorials

A Few Words About ARRL Directors (Ferrell)
 A Report to Amateurs (Ferrell) Oct., 11
 Emergency Calling Frequencies (Anderson)
 Industry and the Amateur (LeKashman)
 JTAC Ideal Approach to Allocation (Ferrell)
 Operation - Good Will (Sterling, G. E.) Nov., 13
 Regarding Priority Order M-65 (Ferrell)
 "Special Mobile Issue" (Ferrell) Feb., 11
 Wanted: Favorable National Publicity (Ferrell)
 The "MARS" (Maj. C. C. Mack & Capt. L. A.
 Peterson) Jan., 11
 May, 15
 Mar., 9
 April, 9

Meters and Measurements

"Just What I Needed" (Saltmarsh) Nov., 39
 Silicon Crystal Noise Generator (Orr) June, 25

Miscellaneous

Adventure in Podunk (Clark) Aug., 24
 Author! Author! (Floyd) Oct., 13
 BCI and the BCL (Tierney) Jan., 23
 Codetyper Mar., 52
 CQ Tests the 6155 Apr., 26
 Get Your Circuits Untangled (Willcockson)
 IPOIO (Diven) Jan., 39
 MARS Teletype Operations Apr., 49
 Men of Radio - Part I - (Wellman) Jan., 54
 Men of Radio - Part II - (Wellman) Jan., 36
 Men of Radio - Part III - (Wellman) Mar., 20
 Men of Radio - Part IV - (Wellman) July, 33
 Mobile Catalog Aug., 36
 Name Change for MARS May, 74
 NARC Comments on Docket 10073 Oct., 69
 Progress? (Holman) Jan., 56
 PU Expedition (Schoening) Dec., 56
 The Worm Turns (Mrs. Ol' Joe) Mar., 18
 Word From MARS Feb., 35
 June, 58

Modulators and Modulation

Further Experiments with Screen Modulation--
 (Jones) Dec., 17
 More Modulation Per Dollar (Lee) Aug., 19
 Operation Phone Patch (Miedke) Dec., 21
 'Phone Patch (Littler) Jan., 17
 Rothman System of Modulation (Rothman) Apr., -21

Some Experiments with Screen Grid Modulation-- (Jones) Jan., 13

System of Gating Modulation (Bishop) Oct., 19
 Useful Diode Modulator (Weitbrecht) Apr., 18
 W5TJE 'Patch (Talley) Dec., 23

Mobile and Portable

Center Loaded Antenna (Uryniak) May, 63
 Converting the PE-101-C Dynamotor
 (Millar & Wollin) Aug., 25
 Getting the Most From Your Mobile
 (Brier & Scherer) May, 17
 Junk Box Jewel (Gwyn) Nov., 45
 Low Pass Mobile TVI Filter (Zucker) May, 43
 Maintaining Mobile Antenna Resonance (Scherer) ..
 (Wagener) July, 41
 Mobile With the ARC-5/SCR-274 (Lee) May, 55
 Mobileer and the Law (Hindin) May, 35
 "Mobileer" VFO (Andrews) Sept., 11
 More on the PE-101-C (Millar) Dec., 25
 My Mobile Antenna (Spatola) July, 37
 Problem of Ignition Radiation (Goffe) May, 51
 Triple-Band Crystal Controlled (Nakamura) May, 65
 W2AEF Mobile Special (Part I) (Scherer) May, 24
 W2AEF Mobile Special (Part II) (Scherer) June, 17
 "28-9" (Smith, J. R.) May, 47
 4 on 1 Converter (Cruser) May, 38

New Products

Hypass Capacitors (Sprague) Oct., 75
 20-Watt Novice Kit (Meissner) Oct., 75

Novice

All-Purpose Novice Power Supply (Mitchell) Nov., 27
 Foolproof 11-80 Novice Transmitter--
 (Kirchhoff & Bulkley) Jan., 19
 Getting on Novice Phone (Kephart) Dec., 28
 How to Build an 80-Meter Midget Antenna (Orr) Nov., 31
 Junk Box Jewel (Gwyn) Nov., 45
 Old One-Two (Mitchell) Mar., 38
 Putting the 6146 on Two Meters (Morris) Nov., 43
 Two-Meter Converter - The Easy Way (Brown, E. M.) Nov., 20

Power Supplies

All-Purpose Novice Power Supply (Mitchell) Nov., 27

Propagation and Predictions

How's Your Geology (Licastro) Sept., 37
 Effects of Planetary Positions on Radio Signals--
 (Nelson) Mar., 16

Radiotelephony

Come On-a My House On 220 Mc. (Heubner) Nov., 34
 Complete 144-Mc. VFO with NBFM
 (Bulkeley & Kirchhoff) Feb., 19
 Emergency Converter-Transmitter for 10 Meters
 (Smith, H. B.) Mar., 33
 Getting on Novice Phone (Kephart) Dec., 28
 Mobile With the ARC-5/SCR-274 (Lee) May, 55
 'Phone Patch (Littler) Jan., 17
 Useful Diode Modulator (Weitbrecht) Apr., 18
 W2AEF Mobile Special - Part I (Scherer) May, 24
 W2AEF Mobile Special - Part II (Scherer) June, 17
 W5TJE 'Patch (Talley) Dec., 23
 Your Deluxe 30- or 50-Watter (Dell) Nov., 15
 "28-9" (Smith, J. R.) May, 47

Radioteletype

Teletype Receiving Adaptor (Brown, J. N.) Sept., 25

Useful Diode Modulator (Weitbrecht) Apr., 18

receiving

Modified Single-Sider (Long)	Jan., 33
Noise Limiter for Everyone -Part I - (Grenfell) ..	July, 24
Noise Limiter for Everyone -Part II - (Grenfell) ..	Aug., 33
Second Guessing the Experts on the HQ-129X (Santangelo)	Apr., 24
Teletype Receiving Adaptor (Brown, J. N.)	Sept., 25
"The Snooper" - Part I - (Bishop)	Aug., 13
"The Snooper" - Part II - (Bishop)	Sept., 14
Triple-Band, Crystal Controlled (Nakamura)	May, 65
Two-Meter Converter -The Easy Way (Brown, E. M.)	Nov., 20
4 on 1 Converter (Crusier)	May, 38

Shack and Workshop

January, page 32	
Installing the FS-135-C Calibrator	
Simple, Single Switch Sequence Control	
February, page 50	
Push Button VFO Setting	
Simple R-F Meter	
Souping Up the T-17	
May, pages 23, 34, 40, 45 and 64	
Mobile Crystal Switching	
Another T 17 Conversion	
TS-13 Mike Conversion	
Low Cost Push-To-Talk Relay	
75 Meter Antenna Loading	
Power Supply for Under-the-Dash Mobile	
Dis-Assembling The Mobile Antenna	
July, page 33	
A Lazy Man's Screen Modulator	
Improved S/N with FL8	
August, pages 28 and 61	
Modified Crystal Holder	
Neon Bulb Holder	
Series/Parallel Tuner	
Spot Frequency Checker	
Safety Power Supply	
September, pages 36 and 40	
Grid-Block Keying	
Air Wound Coil Form	
Simple 10-Meter Converter	
October, pages 55 and 62	
Improving the Stability of H-F Oscillator	
A Combination Mobile Antenna	
December, page 16 and 24	
Crystal Calibration with a BC-211	
Series to Parallel Switching	
Another Foolproof Switching Control	

Television Interference

One-Element Vacuum Tube Transmitter (Rand) ..	July, 20
Low Pass Mobile TVI Filter (Zucker)	May, 43
20-Meter Injun Chaser (Smith)	Feb., 15

Theory

Noise Limiter for Everyone - Part I - (Grenfell) ..	July, 24
Noise Limiter for Everyone - Part II - (Grenfell) ..	Aug., 33

Transmitting

An Outboard VFO (Taylor)	Oct., 53
Come On a My House On 220 Mc. (Heubner)	Nov., 34
Complete 144-Mc. VFO with NBFM (Bulkeley & Kirchhoff)	Feb., 19
Emergency Converter-Transmitter for 10 Meters (Smith, H. B.)	Mar., 33
Foolproof 11-80 Novice Transmitter (Kirchhoff & Bulkeley)	Jan., 19
Getting on Novice Phone (Brown & Kephart)	Dec., 28
High Power Final Amplifier for 144 Mc. (Bulkeley & Kirchhoff)	June, 28
Junk Box Jewel (Gwyn)	Nov., 45
Mobile With the ARC-5/SCR-274 (Lee)	May, 55

"Mobileer" VFO (Andrews)	Sept., 11
"Modern" Heterodyne Exciter (Wherry)	July, 13
Old One-Two (Mitchell)	Mar., 38
Operation Phone Patch (Miedke)	Dec., 21
'Phone Patch (Littler)	Jan., 17
Putting the 6146 on Two Meters (Morris)	Nov., 43
Simple Overload Circuit (Johnson, R. W.)	Oct., 21
Simplified Keying Monitor (Waterloo)	June, 34
Useful Diode Modulator (Weitbrecht)	Apr., 18
Very Electronic Key (Montgomery)	Mar., 14
W2AEF Mobile Special (Scherer) -Part I	May, 24
W2AEF Mobile Special (Scherer) -Part II	June, 17
W5TJE Patch (Talley)	Dec., 23
Your Deluxe 30- or 50-Watter (Dell)	Nov., 15
20-Meter Injun Chaser (Smith, H. B.)	Feb., 15
"28-9" (Smith, J. R.)	May, 47
50 Watts on 420 Mc. (Bucksbaum)	Apr., 13

V.H.F. and U.H.F.

Come On-a My House on 220 Mc. (Heubner)	Nov., 34
Complete 144-Mc. VFO with NBFM (Bulkeley & Kirchhoff)	Feb., 19
Getting on Novice Phone (Kephart)	Dec., 28
Putting the 6146 on Two Meters (Morris)	Nov., 43
Two-Meter Converter -The Easy Way - (Brown, E. M.)	Nov., 20
50 Watts on 420 Mc. (Bucksbaum)	Apr., 13

War Surplus Conversion

Converting the PE-101-C Dynamotor (Millar & Wollin)	Aug., 25
Mobile With The ARC-5/SCR-274 (Lee)	May, 55
More on the PE-101-C (Millar)	Dec., 25
On 15 Meters -QUICK! (Lem)	Aug., 42

Monthly Columns

DX and Overseas News - R. C. Spenceley - Jan., 27; Feb., 40; Mar., 25; Apr., 37; May, 77; June, 44; July, 47; Aug., 47; Sept., 45; Oct., 45; Nov., 55; Dec., 38.	
---	--

Ionospheric Propagation Conditions -George Jacobs - Jan., 41; Feb., 47; Mar., 41; Apr., 27; May, 76; June, 39; July, 29; Aug., 43; Sept., 41; Oct., 31; Nov., 61; Dec., 43.	
--	--

Mobile Corner - R. V. Anderson - Jan., 51; Feb., 38; Mar., 29; May, 82.	
--	--

The Novice Shack - Herb Brier - Jan., 24; Feb., 36; Mar., 23; Apr., 30; May, 83; June, 36; July, 43; Aug., 51; Sept., 48; Oct., 56; Nov., 49; Dec., 46.	
---	--

Teletype - Wayne Green - Feb., 26; Apr., 33; June, 48; Aug., 29; Oct., 37; Dec., 32.	
---	--

VHF News - W. E. McNatt - Jan., 46; Feb., 43; March, 44; Apr., 41; May, 86; June, 51; July, 50; Aug., 54; Sept., 52; Oct., 41; Nov., 58; Dec., 40.	
--	--

YL's Frequency - L. B. Sando - Jan., 44; Feb., 33; Mar., 30; Apr., 47; May, 81; June, 42; July, 27; Aug., 40; Sept., 31; Oct., 35; Nov., 53; Dec., 27.	
--	--

Corrections

To:	
Foolproof 11-8 Novice Transmitter	Mar., 56
Low Pass Mobile TVI Filter	June, 69
Mobile With The ARC-5/SCR-274	June, 69
Outboard VFO	see (Jan. 1953)
4 on 1 Converter	June, 69
"28-9"	June, 69



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CQ Ad Index

Allied Radio Corp.	58
American Electronics Co.	68
American Phenolic Corp.	65
Atronic Corp.	72
Babcock Radio Engineering, Inc.	57
Barker & Williamson	6, 47
Biley Electric Company	7
Bud Radio, Inc.	56
Burstein-Appiebee Co.	69
Collins Radio Company	8, 9
Columbia Electronics Sales	52
Communications Equipment Co.	66
Dow-Radio, Inc.	60
Eitel-McCullough, Inc.	10
Fair Radio Sales	61
General Electric Company	1
G. L. Electronics	68
Hallicrafters Company	Cover 2
Harvey Radio Company, Inc.	49
Hawkins, P. E. Co.	66
Henry Radio Stores	59
Hughes Aircraft Company	55
Instructograph Co.	67
Johnson, E. F. Co.	51
L. A. Ham Shack	66
Lettine Radio Mfg. Co.	69
Master Mobile Mounts, Inc.	56
Millen, James Mfg. Co., Inc.	4
Motorola, Inc.	62
National Company, Inc.	72, Cover 3
Ohmite Manufacturing Company	5
Petersen Radio Company, Inc.	2
Radcom Engineering Co.	67
RCA Tube Dept.	Cover 4
Rider, John F. Publisher, Inc.	62
Shure Brothers, Inc.	58
Sylvan Electronic Laboratories	63
Tab	72
Tallen Company, Inc.	62
Trans-World Radio-TV Corp.	66
United Catalog Publishers	54
Vaaro Electronic Engineering Co.	50
Variety Electric Company	66
World Radio Laboratories, Inc.	53, 66

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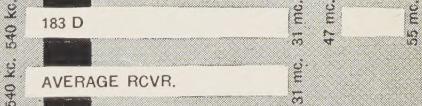
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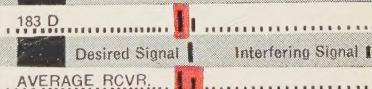
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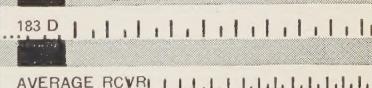
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